Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 9, 1957

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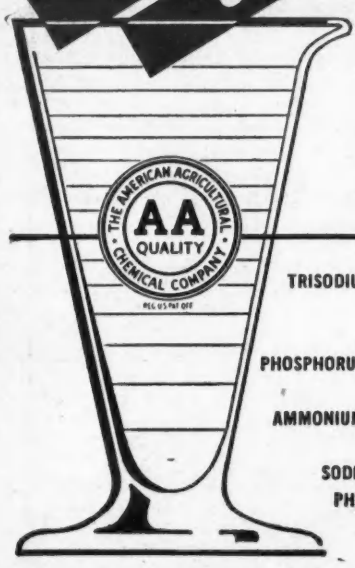

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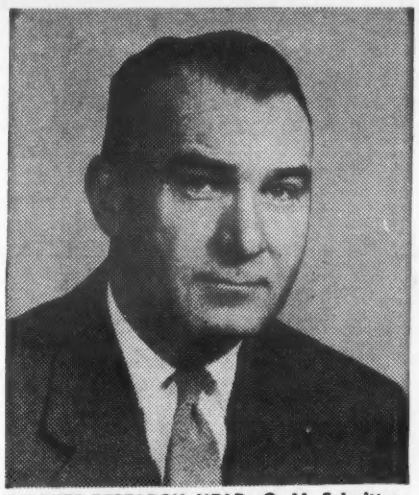

MARKET RESEARCH HEAD: C. M. Schwitter, formerly supervisor of Far Eastern and Latin American technical developments, who has been promoted to head the market research activities of International Nickel Company, New York.

Chemical Industry Bills Pile Into Big Backlog for Congress To Chew Through Next Year

The chemical industry faces some of the heaviest legislative slates in years when the second session of the eighty-fifth congress convenes next January 7—that is if the congressmen continue to press for action on the projects they started in the first session, but left uncompleted at adjournment. The intervening months of adjournment will make no change in the status of the bills pending at adjournment and when the next session starts congress will simply pick up where it left off.

During the eight months of the first session 9,609 bills were introduced in the house and 2,911 bills were dropped in the hoppers of the senate, plus several hundred more resolutions of various kinds.

Marked by Investigations

A goodly number of these bills were of varied interest to the chemical and allied industries—some directly and others indirectly— but comparatively few got beyond the hearing stage, and most did not get that far.

The session, which President Eisenhower has described as "disappointing," was marked more by its emphasis on congressional investigations, than on legislative output. The 1958 session will continue to lay heavy stress on uncovering shortcomings of the law.

However, next year being an election year, both political parties will be trying to build up a legislative record to present to the voters in November. Thus, any bill from which political capital can be made stands a good chance next session. Some bills important to the chemical industry fall within this category.

Two subjects that will demand much attention next year will be taxes and foreign trade. The house ways and means committee will be the center attraction in both instances, which will leave it little time to consider other legislation.

It plans to plunge into the tax question immediately upon convening of the session. Hearings have been scheduled for

—Continued on page 58

ASS'T DIVISION MANAGER: H. William Peterson, named assistant manager of the alcohols and chemicals division of Enjay Company, New York.

Casein, Tanning Bills Are Signed Into Law

Two bills suspending import duties or processing taxes on products important to industries allied with the chemical business succeeded in getting through congress and being signed into law, but a third got hung up in the closing days of the session and final action must wait until next year.

House bill 38 suspending import duties on casein for three years until March 31, 1960, was signed into law by the President along with HR 2842, suspending for three years the import duties on tanning extract, and the processing tax of 3 cents per pound on coconut oil. The casein bill is now public law 85-257 and the other bill is public law 85-235.

The dates when the suspensions take effect differ in the case of each of the three products. Suspension of the casein duty became effective the day following the signing of the bill into law on September 2. The tanning extract duties are not suspended until the thirtieth day following the signing of the bill, or September 29, and remain effective for three years, or until September 29, 1960.

Suspension of the coconut oil processing tax takes effect October 1 and remains effective until June 30, 1960. The tax suspended is the 3 cents per pound internal tax which applies to the first domestic processing of coconut oil, fatty acids derived therefrom, or salts thereof, and any combination or mixture solely because such combination or mixture contains a substantial quantity of such oil, fatty acids or salts.

Excluded from the suspension therefore is the other internal tax of 2 cents a

—Continued on page 47

Atomic Insurance Measure Gets Eisenhower Signature

President Eisenhower last week signed the first federal atomic insurance bill (HR 7383) into law.

Congress passed the bill to help the private nuclear power industry meet the heavy damage claims that could result from an accident at the plants. It authorizes the government to assume liability up to $500 million for damages in excess of insurance coverage available from private companies.

Plant operators will be required to pay premiums based on power capacity. Fees will be collected on the basis of $30 per year per 1,000 kilowatts of thermal energy capacity, with the minimum fee fixed at $100 a year.

Atomic Energy Commission will discontinue providing encapsulation service to

—Continued on page 41

FDA Seized Articles Bill Inked; Removes Inequity

House bill 6456 amending the food, drug and cosmetic law with reference to the disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned was signed into law last week by President Eisenhower.

The bill was offered by the FDA to remove an inequity in the law as respects the disposition of imported articles which were found on examination at the ports of entry to be in violation of the law and those imported articles which were not found to be in violation of the law until after they had entered the stream of interstate commerce.

In the case of the former, importers had the choice of reprocessing or relabling the articles to make them conform to the law or shipping them back to the foreign supplier. In the case of the products which were discovered later to have been in violation of the law when entered, the courts could only require their destruction if they could not be brought into compliance. The new law permits the articles to be returned to the foreign supplier.

Paint Wage Boost Seen a Possibility

A move which may likely wind up in a boost in the prevailing minimum wage determination for workers in the paint and varnish industry engaged in government contract work has been initiated by the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor.

The agency has announced that it will hold hearings October 1 to survey the wage structure of the industry to see if the present officially recognized minimum has been outdated and needs revision.

The hearings will be held under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey public contracts law which prohibits the government from contracting to purchase supplies or services in excess of $10,000 from any firm which pays its workers less than the minimum wage determined by the Secre-

—Continued on page 53

Uranium Extraction Project Deferred by Ohio Oil, Pew

Ohio Oil Company and Arthur E. Pew have notified the Atomic Energy Commission that they have deferred building a mill to extract uranium concentrates from lignites occurring in North and South Dakota.

AEC had entered into a purchase contract to acquire the uranium at a ceiling price of $10.50 a pound, but was informed that existing processes for obtaining the uranium oxides were not competitive with other uranium sources.

Flu Vaccine Plan Put on Per Capita Distribution Basis

Distribution of the new vaccine to combat expected epidemics of Asian influenza is to be allocated among the states by the six producing companies on the basis of each state's proportion of the total national population.

The control program is a voluntary allocation scheme advanced by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney and accepted by the companies last week. It is effective immediately.

Announcement of the details of the program was made by the Public Health Service together with its endorsement of a recommendation that states and communities establish advisory committees to set up a priority system for administering the vaccine to the population, with key personnel getting first choice. The recommendation had been made at a recent meeting of state and territorial health officers with the Surgeon General.

Only Future Shipments Affected

The program of allocating vaccine supplies affects only the vaccine released for future shipment, and does not take into account vaccine already shipped to fill military and civilian orders. Highlights of the program are:

- Shipments of the vaccine to producers within the states by each manufacturer will be according to each state's proportion of the total national population.
- Manufacturers will report weekly to the Public Health Service the net amount of vaccine released for sale that week and on a state-by-state basis the amount shipped into each state in terms of amounts shipped to public agencies and to other purchasers.
- PHS will maintain data from the states regarding vaccine supplies shipped under the program and will recommend modifications in the allocations if it appears that supplies are exceeding demand in some states.

Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, acting Surgeon General, explained that the program is only tentative and the best that could be devised at this time. He said:

"Any one part of the nation is as vulnerable as another to a possible influenza epidemic. A program giving each state and territory its fair share of the vaccine seems to be the most equitable way of distributing the vaccine geographically throughout the country. As soon as supplies of the vaccine begin to catch up with demand, however, the allocation system may no longer be necessary.

"Within the states and communities, local communities can best determine those whose services are most needed to maintain essential functions."

Lehn & Fink to Purchase Sanitary Chemicals Concern

In a move which will put it into the industrial sanitation chemical products field, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York, is planning to buy for cash National Laboratories, Inc., of Toledo, Ohio. The amount involved in the transaction was not disclosed.

According to Dr. Edward Plaut, president of Lehn & Fink, and Lisle C. Van Nest, president of National Laboratories, the deal will be closed soon. The Toledo firm will continue under its present management, with Mr. Van Nest remaining as chief executive officer.

Lehn & Fink last year acquired Ogilvie Sisters, a maker of hair preparations, and, Dr. Plaut indicated, other acquisitions are now being considered by his firm.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer Plant Being Enlarged

Air Reduction Chemical Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company, is expanding its vinyl acetate monomer plant at Calvert City, Ky.

The expansion will raise the capacity of the plant, which began operation early in 1956, from 30 million pounds per year to 45 million pounds per year. The company said the expansion was made necessary by the wide acceptance of vinyl acetate monomer in many growing markets during the past year.

Interior Wants to Get Out From Under Explosives Act

The Department of the Interior said last week it has requested congress to repeal the federal explosives act and thus free the department from responsibilities under which it controlled non-military explosives during World Wars I and II to discourage sabotage.

In a petition to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives, the department recommended that, in the event of another crisis, control of non-military explosives be handled by the Department of Justice under Presidential proclamation.

The Department of the Interior added that the Justice department is best equipped to handle such problems and does not object to proposed repeal of the act.

During World War II, the federal explosives act was administered by Interior's Bureau of Mines, which authorized thousands of licensing agents to issue permits to reliable and patriotic citizens to manufacture, store, transport, and use non-military explosives and their ingredients.

No sabotage involving such explosives occurred in the United States under the bureau's administration. The department pointed out in a letter to Speaker Rayburn, however, that the act was "difficult, expensive, and cumbersome" for the Bureau of Mines. A similar act was in effect during World War I.

Tariff Commission Studying Costs in Tungsten Production

The Tariff Commission has begun investigating costs in the tungsten producing industry here and abroad. The probe was instituted in line with a senate resolution passed during the closing days of the session. The commission must report its findings to the senate by March 1. Unlike other studies conducted in recent years by the commission, the tungsten inquiry is being made under paragraph 336 of the tariff act of 1930 for the purpose of determining the differences in domestic and foreign costs of producing foreign tungsten ores and concentrates.

If the commission finds that existing tariffs are not sufficient to equalize costs here and abroad, it is to recommend an adjustment of the tariff to the President who may or may not issue a proclamation giving effect to the commission's findings.

Amount of Relief Limited

The section limits the amount of relief that may be granted to 50 percent of the tariff now in effect. For tungsten this could mean an increase of 25 cents a pound in the present tariff of 50 cents a pound.

The inquiry differs from recent studies by the commission in that most all its investigations in recent years have been undertaken under the "escape clause" of the trade agreements law.

This permits a return to previous tariff levels in those cases found by the commission and, adopted by the President, to be in need of relief. Tungsten has not been the subject of tariff concessions under the trade agreements program and therefore no relief on this score would be possible.

The senate directed the commission to make the investigation as the upshot of the many unsuccessful efforts made during the session by the mining states members to gain some relief from congress for the industry against the increasing competitive pressures of foreign metals and minerals suppliers.

The administration's long-range minerals program, with its separate bill for imposing a sliding scale of taxes on lead and zinc imports, was blasted as "wholly inadequate" in the senate. The bill failed to meet with acceptance by the house ways and means committee, which

—*Continued on page 55*

SOLVAY BRANCH MANAGER: Frederick P. Boehm, appointed manager of its Pittsburgh, Pa., sales branch by Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Dobeckmun Is Now Unit of Dow Chemical

Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has become a division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., following ratification of a merger proposal by Dobeckmun stockholders. The approval vote was announced by Thomas F. Dolan, Dobeckmun president, following the shareholders meeting at Dobeckmun's Cleveland offices. Directors of both firms had previously approved the merger proposal.

Under the merger terms, assets and business of Dobeckmun have been transferred to Dow and Dow has assumed all Dobeckmun liabilities.

Leland I. Doan, Dow president, has announced that Dobeckmun will continue to operate under Mr. Dolan, who becomes division president. All other officers will continue in their present positions with one exception. Baird Johnson, Cleveland attorney, succeeds Clark T. McConnell as division secretary. The two are members of the Cleveland law firm of McConnell, Blackmore, Cory, Burke & Kundtz.

Under the merger arrangements Dobeckmun shareholders are receiving Dow

—*Continued on page 71*

'Mersize' Paper Sizings Being Advanced in Price

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced price increases effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract for its line of "Mersize" paper sizings. "Mersize RM-70" was advanced 40 cents per 100 pounds; the 77 percent material was increased 44 cents per 100 pounds, and the dry was raised 55 cents per 100 pounds.

The newly-announced pricing formula which changed with the price schedules was as follows: The price of "Mersize RM-70" per hundredweight in tankcars is the price of rosin less ($1.72x0.7) plus $5.50. On the same basis the "RM-77" price is the price of rosin less ($1.72x0.77) plus $5.83. The price in carlots of the dry "Mersize" per hundredweight is the price of rosin less ($1.72x0.97) plus $8.60.

The Week's Price Changes

Caustic Potash, Sodium Nitrite, Refined Sulfur Prices Rise. Copper, Copper Salts, Neomycin Sulfate, Platinum Decline.

Prices Advanced

Bergamot oil, $1.20 per lb. (p. 56).
Caustic potash, dry, 60c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Liquid, 25c. per cwt.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 63).
Coriander oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80 to 90%, 3c. per lb. (p. 56).
Grease, choice, white, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Linseed acid, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 63).
Linseed acid oil, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 63).
Mace, No. 1 Siauw, whole, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Nutmegs, reconditioned, East Indian, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Peanut meal, $3 per ton (p. 63).
Sage, Dalmatian, 45c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sodium hydrosulfite, l.c.l. and l.t.l., ¼c. per lb. (p. 45).
Sodium nitrite, 50c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Sulfur, refined grades, 50c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Tallow, ined., fancy, bleachable, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Ined., No. 1, ⅛c. per lb.
Ined., prime, ¼c. per lb.
Ined., special, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Basil, Calif., 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Caraway oil, 30c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cardamoms, Alleppey, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Carnauba wax, north country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 63).
No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, 2¾c. per lb. (p. 59).
Cassia, Korintji, 'C' recond., ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Celeryseed, French, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copper carbonate, 6/10c. per lb. (p. 38).
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Copper oxide, 1c. per lb. (p. 59).
Copper sulfate, CP, 75c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Cryst., 40c. per cwt
Monohydrated, 35c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Tribasic, 75c. per cwt.
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 63).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linalool, 20c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linalyl acetate, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 43).
Neomycin sulfate, USP, 10c. per gram (p. 49).
Paprika, Yugoslav, 3c. per lb. (p. 56).
Platinum, $2 per oz. (p. 38).
Poppyseed, Dutch, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Argentine/Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (p. 63).
Tung oil, dom., ¾c. per lb. (p. 63).
Zinc hydrosulfite, ½c. per lb. (p. 45).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 6, 1957	Aug. 30, 1957	Sept. 7, 1956
110.28	110.27	108.77

Oak Ridge Reaches a Milestone

Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory reached a milestone last week, with the shipment of its 100,000th package of radioisotopes. The shipment was made to the University of Iowa, which will use the isotopes in medical research. Only a little more than eleven years ago, AEC made its first shipment from Oak Ridge, to the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Clinic in St. Louis, Mo. The production and distribution of radioactive isotopes, the byproducts of nuclear reactor operation, has been one of the commission's major programs in developing the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

Since the first shipment of radioisotopes was made by ORNL, more than 4,000 organizations have been licensed to use radioisotopes. Many others have received small quantities of radioactive material under general license.

Role of Oak Ridge

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which is operated by Union Carbide Nuclear Company for the commission, is AEC's primary radioisotope distributor.

Other commission facilities at Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill., Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N. Y., the National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho and Mound Laboratory, Miamisburg, Ohio, make fewer but specialized shipments.

The 100,000th shipment consisted of 75 millicuries of potassium-42. The shipment, in a container weighing only sixteen pounds, was made by air since potassium-42 has a half-life of only 12.4 hours.

In contrast, shipment No. 99,999, which was sent to the Centre Anticancereux de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, consisted of

—*Continued on page 52*

Grace Has New Product For Use in Animal Feed

Grace Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has developed a new micro prilled urea product to be used as an ingredient in prepared animal feeds.

Known as "Micro Prilled Urea Feed Compound," it is free-flowing and non-caking under normal storage conditions. It is reported to contain the equivalent of 262 percent protein.

Polyester Film Listings Being Reduced by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is reducing the price of most types of "Mylar" polyester film by 25 cents per pound. The reduction applies to all coated and heat shrinkable types of "Mylar," and to types A and D in all guages.

According to the company, commercial coating facilities have been installed and

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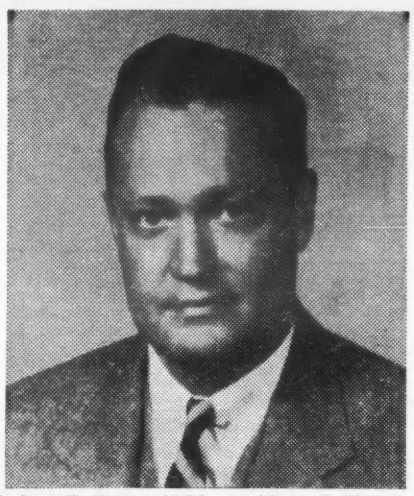

NACA'S NEW PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT: Jackson V. Vernon (left), president of Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., and Charles H. Sommer, jr. (right), vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., who last week were elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Miller Pesticide Control Law Not Getting Enough Attention, NACA Told by Fred Hatch

Both government agencies and, in some cases, industry itself are not paying close attention to the procedures set up under the Miller pesticides control law, according to Fred W. Hatch, manager of the agricultural chemicals division of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Hatch, outgoing president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, reported to that group at its annual meeting in Spring Lake, N. J., last week that Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Agriculture have agreed to look into the whole situation.

NACA, he said, has established a regulatory advisory committee which, together with the association's Washington staff, "will review the issues involved and meet with the representatives of the two agencies in an effort to develop more practical procedures."

Fred W. Hatch

Had Four Meetings

The regulatory committee, which Mr. Hatch said is made up of "outstanding technical men who have had practical experience in obtaining tolerances and registration," has had four meetings so far. It is expected to be ready for "initial reviews" very soon.

Mr. Hatch stressed that the pesticides industry "strongly supports the need for reasonable controls and welcomes the protection they afford to us and our farm customers."

However, noting that the agricultural chemical industry "is going through a period of economic and technological adjustment," he said, "there are no legal means by which this or any other trade association can resolve specific economic problems."

"Certainly," he suggested, "the economic climate can be substantially improved if through group effort we can launch a nation-wide public relations program which will inform the general public as well as our potential customers of the usefulness of pesticides and the contribution our products are making to the well-being of all people."

To underline the need for public relations, Mr. Hatch cited the outcry made by an "uninformed public" in the northeast over a USDA gypsy moth spray program. Here's what he felt must be done:

"We must implement an infinitely heavier program to familiarize people, both rural and city dwellers, with what pesticides do for them.

"We must get them to understand that a temporary inconvenience is sometimes far better than a permanent loss.

"Only when we succeed in doing this

—*Continued on page 51*

Nat'l Distillers Teams to Set Up Biggest Company in Special Metals

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, has teamed up with P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Sharon Steel Corporation, Sharon, Pa., to form what is claimed to be the largest integrated company in the special metals industry. Mallory-Sharon Titanium Corporation (now jointly owned by P. R. Mallory and Sharon Steel) plans to acquire all of the titanium and zirconium production facilities of National Distillers, plus the entire ownership of Reactive Metals, Inc., now jointly owned by National and Mallory-Sharon.

Following this transfer of the National Distillers metal facilities, Mallory-Sharon will change its name to Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation. This corporation, which will have assets exceeding $55 million, will then be owned one-third each by National Distillers, P. R. Mallory and Sharon Steel.

Mallory-Sharon's Titanium Position

Mallory-Sharon is the nation's second largest producer of titanium mill products and is currently capable of melting 1 million pounds of titanium a month at its Niles, Ohio, plant. Formed in 1951, the company has been purchasing its titanium sponge on the open market.

In 1956 National Distillers was awarded a contract by the Atomic Energy Commission to supply 1 million pounds of zirconium sponge annually for a period of five years. National has under construction a plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, for the production of titanium and zirconium sponge, with design capacity of 1 million annual pounds of titanium and 2 million pounds of zirconium sponge.

The zirconium plant will start operating sometime this month and the titanium plant will come into production by the end of this year. Hafnium sponge will also be

—*Continued on page 33*

Schenley Affiliate Gets New Name

SchenLabs Pharmaceuticals, Inc., is the new name of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., an affiliate of Schenley Industries, Inc., New York.

R. Blayne McCurry, president of SchenLabs, said the new name is more precisely descriptive of the company's function and business, and embodies the trade name by which Schenley pharmaceutical products are known in the medical and drug professions.

DuPont Pressures Drug Aerosol Sales

An aggressive program of promotion and education at the consumer level could easily result in a $20 million market for drug and pharmaceutical products in pressurized, push-button packages by 1960, according to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Basing its forecast on a nation-wide survey conducted late last year and analyzed only recently, marketing experts of the Wilmington, Del., company's "Freon" products division estimated 1956 sales of the aerosol items at about $3.5 million.

While that amounted to only 2 percent of the total retail sales of drugs and pharmaceuticals which lend themselves to aerosol packaging, it indicated a ready market because the sales were attained with virtually no consumer promotion, they said.

Evidence of the lack of consumer promotion was startling. In the case of burn remedies, for example, less than 5 percent of housewives interviewed personally had ever heard of such products in the self-spraying aerosol packages, and only one

—*Continued on page 44*

Givaudan Is Marketing New Synthetic Aromatic

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has placed upon the market a new synthetic aromatic chemical, according to R. E. Horsey, vice-president in charge of sales for the company.

Called "Lilial," the new chemical is described as a pure aldehyde with a powerful and diffusive odor recalling linden blossoms. Givaudan believes it fills the need of the perfumer for a floral component having smoothness and intensity together with unusual stability.

According to the firm, "Lilial" has specific qualities not usually found in a basic

—*Continued on page 47*

Cyanamid Vice-Presidencies Go to Clow and McAuliffe

Allan B. Clow and Anthony C. McAuliffe have been named vice-presidents of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Mr. Clow has been named vice-president for marketing, succeeding Dr. W. G. Malcolm, who became president September 1. Mr. McAuliffe has been named vice-president for engineering and construction.

Mr. Clow, formerly general manager of the company's farm and home division, joined Cyanamid in 1933 and subsequently held management positions in the Calco Chemical and Lederle Laboratories Divisions. In 1952 he was named executive director of Lederle and in 1954 general manager of the newly-formed fine chemicals division.

Mr. McAuliffe, formerly general manager of Cyanamid's engineering and construction division, joined the company in 1956, upon his retirement as commander in chief of United States Army, Europe. His military career included a variety of assignments, including that of chief of the Chemical Corps, a post he held from 1949 to 1951.

Hercules Augments Plant for Propellants

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has expanded its facilities at Kenvil, N. J., to manufacture gas generating cartridges. To be called, "Jetpak power units," the cartridges are charges of solid propellants similar to those used in rockets and guided missiles.

The largest established use for "Jetpak power units" is in airplane engine starters. The first power unit for this use was developed and produced by Hercules at its Kenvil plant.

The cartridges are also used for seat-ejection devices in military aircraft, and as ejection cartridges to rid aircraft of auxiliary gas tarks and other remote installations. Another major use is to provide auxiliary power in guided missiles to actuate guided mechanisms and other controls. Miniature solid propellant rockets are also used in some phases of oil well drilling.

Complete test and development facilities for production of "jet-pak power units" will be installed at Kenvil, a plant which

—*Continued on page 41*

L. Sonneborn Sons Adds Economy Line of Sulfonates

A new economy line of petroleum sulfonates is being produced by L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York.

A pioneer in the manufacture, and one of the world's largest producers of petroleum sulfonates, Sonneborn credits its ability to offer at low cost this new series, called "Duonates," to its highly developed manufacturing technics coupled with increased and modernized manufacturing facilities.

Samples of the "Duonates" may be obtained by writing Sonneborn at 300 Fourth avenue, New York 10.

Diamond Alkali Making USP Calcium Carbonate

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is now producing USP grade calcium carbonate on a commercial basis at its Painesville, Ohio, plant.

Diamond has been producing calcium carbonates since 1925 for paint, plastics, rubber, printing ink and other industries, but this will mark the company's entry into the manufacture of a premium grade of calcium carbonate.

Nuclear Testing Project Under Study by Four US Firms

Four major US companies have established a group of scientists and economists to study the technical and economic feasibility of building and operating a nuclear testing center with private capital.

Announcement of this Nuclear Test Center Study Group was made jointly last week by the heads of the cooperating companies. They are James F. Clark, president of ACF Industries, Inc. Edgar F. Kaiser, president of Kaiser Engineers; Courtland S. Gross, president of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and K. S. Adams, chairman of the board of Phillips Petroleum Company.

The concept of such a center is in conformance with the desire of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to hasten the time when nuclear testing facilities will be built and operated with private capital rather than with government funds, the spokesmen said. They added that services of the test center would be available to government agencies, educational institutions and both domestic and foreign industrial enterprises.

Among the many facilities that would be included in a center such as the one under study are a very-high-neutron-flux test reactor—used primarily for nuclear test component irradiations and for production of high-specific-activity radioisotopes—and supporting laboratories to complement the test reactor.

The Nuclear Test Center Study Group has established headquarters at 1625 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the direction of R. M. Jones of ACF Industries.

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New applications discovered daily

Hydroxylamine salts have reactivity characteristics possessed by no other chemical. Already being put to work in a wide range of uses, these versatile nitroparaffin derivatives offer exciting potential to all chemical explorers.

FOR SYNTHESIS For making oximes, hydroxamic acids and numerous intermediates, for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents and pharmaceuticals.

AS ACID-STABLE REDUCING AGENTS For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides and nitrates. For purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

FOR OXIDIZING The hydroxylamines are probably mild oxidizing agents in alkaline solutions. Further explorations called for.

EFFECTS ON PROTEINS AND BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS For inhibiting enzymes such as catalase, for hardening gelatine. Derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. This is a relatively unknown "land" ideal for pioneering.

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NAME..... TITLE.....

COMPANY.....

STREET.....

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.
National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 11-13.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 10.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-27.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 18-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-16.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 15-17; joint meeting with Commercial Chemical Development Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with Chemical Market Research Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2

Fragrance Foundation, annual convention, Park Lane hotel, New York, September 17.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Louisville, Ky., October 21-24.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 8.

'How to Get That Order' Is What SAACI Will Be Told By Three Vice-Presidents

Chemical salesmen will be told "How to get that order" by three vice-presidents of three of the nation's leading chemical companies during the sixth annual sales clinic of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. The all-day clinic will be held beginning at 10 a.m., October 14, at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. It will feature morning and afternoon sessions. Individual presentations and the panel on getting orders will highlight the morning session. Three panel discussions are scheduled for the afternoon portion of the program.

Morning panelists will include E. E. Fogle, vice-president of sales, Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York; R. W. Hooker, senior vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and William H. McConnell, vice-president of sales, Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Purchasing Agent's View

Other morning session speakers and their subjects will include Edward M. Krech, director of purchases of J. M. Huber Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., "A Purchasing Agent Looks at Salesmen"; Paul Mills and Bernard Roberts of Sales Power, Inc., New York, "How to Communicate Your Ideas Effectively," and Elmer Schumacher, retired general manager of sales of the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., "Selection and Training of Salesmen."

John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, will be the luncheon speaker.

Three concurrent panel discussions are scheduled for the afternoon session. Panel No. 1 will cover "Personal Development and Evaluation of Salesmen"; Panel No. 2 will be on "Measuring and Reporting Territory Potential," and "What Does a Salesman Expect From and Contribute to a Sales Meeting" will be the subject of Panel No. 3.

Raymond C. Tower, sales manager, phosphate chemicals, Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, will be chairman of Panel No. 1. Serving as moderator will be Joseph M. Trickett, co-ordinator of organization and management development for Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. Panel members will include: Thomas H. Butler, technical representative, Shell Chemical Corporation, Bishop Frank Smith, jr., sales manager, chemical department, F. H. Ross & Co., and Theodore M. Welton, eastern sales manager, Oronite Chemical Company.

Chairman on Panel No. 2 will be James E. Shand, assistant manager, chemical

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Plant Food Offers Wanted by the GSA

General Services Administration has invited bids for supplying limited quantities of fertilizers for shipment to Iran under the mutual security program. Bids are to be submitted by 5 p.m., EDST, September 30 under invitation No. FN-4S-8115-N-9-30-57.

The materials to be purchased are eighteen short tons of ammonium sulfate, six and one-half short tons of sulfate of potash and twelve short tons of triple superphosphate, with the material to be available for loading at port of shipment not later than November 25.

Five-Year Look Into the Future Is Planned by Canadian Chemists

"The Canadian Chemical Industry in 1962" will be the theme of the inaugural divisional meeting of the chemical economics subject division of the Chemical Institute of Canada, which will be held in Montreal, October 29, at the Sheraton-Mount Royal hotel. Featured speakers and panels will focus on trends in the growth of the Canadian chemical industry and its development during the next five years. The keynote speaker will be J. R. Donald, president of J. T. Donald & Co. (1956), Ltd., who is regarded as an authority on the broader national and international ramifications of the Canadian chemical industry.

The panels, composed of senior executives of the industry, and led by specialists in their fields, will bring a wide diversity of talent and experience to the discussions. The panel on "Development and Finance" will be chaired by C. R. Graham, director of economic and market research for J. T. Donald & Co. D. M. Matheson, vice-president and general manager of Chemical Developments of Canada, Ltd., will lead the panel on "Purchasing and Traffic," and J. A. McCoubrey, manager of market development for North Ameri-

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Chloropicrin Ruling Is Passed by FDA

Food and Drug Administration last week exempted chloropicrin from the requirement that tolerances be provided for the residues when the pesticide chemical is used as a fumigant for certain grains. A request for exemption with respect to cottonseed which also had been made was subsequently withdrawn.

FDA also announced that American Cyanamid Company, New York, has filed a petition proposing a tolerance of eight parts per million for residues of malathion from post-harvest treatment of certain grains and peanuts.

DCAT Meeting to Hear Smoking-Cancer Appraisal

An appraisal of the relationship of smoking to cancer will be given the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade by Dr. Clarence Cook Little, director emeritus of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory of Bar Harbor, Me., at its annual meeting next week at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.

Among the guests of the convention, which will open September 19 and continue through September 22, will be George P. Larrick, commissioner of the federal Food and Drug Administration.

Fragrance Foundation Lists Convention Speaker Slate

Edward H. Breck, president of John H. Breck, Inc., will be the main speaker during the luncheon meeting scheduled by the Fragrance Foundation for September 17 at the Park Lane hotel, New York. The luncheon meeting is part of the foundation's annual convention.

Mr. Breck will speak on "When Will a Girl Start Wearing Perfume?"—a report on how to reach the expanding teen-age market.

Other speakers and topics for the day include: Burton Sachs, of Bloomingdales, New York, "How to Sell Perfume to the People"; Mrs. Catherine Finerty, Batton Barton, Durstine & Osborne, "How to Sell Women on the Propriety of Wearing Perfume."

Also, Dr. Charles Roth, of John R. Martin Associates, will speak on "Scents and Psychology." All speakers will participate in an open forum.

Petroleum Parley Is Attracting 1,200

Upwards of 1,200 oil refiners, research experts, technologists and others will meet in Atlantic City, N. J., this week for the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association. Sessions will open Wednesday in the Traymore hotel, and will continue through Friday. The Secretary of the Navy, a nationally-known public opinion expert, and two leading executives are on the speakers' program.

General sessions will be held Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, while two technical symposiums on gear oil developments and transportation problems will occupy the agenda Thursday afternoon. Friday's program is a traditional social affair.

Benjamin F. Fairless, member of the board of directors of United States Steel Corporation, and a member of the firm's executive committee, and Dr. Claude Robinson, president of Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, N. J., are the lead-off speakers at the general session Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Fairless will discuss "Corporations of Conscientious Men," while Dr. Robinson will tell about

—Continued on page 65

National Starch to Market Resin for Floor Polishes

A whole new family of self-polishing and rebuffable floor polish formulations will soon be possible, according to James Dillon, vice-president of National Starch Products, Inc., New York. The company is about to market an entirely new floor polish resin to the industry, based on a special vinyl plastic in emulsion form. The new resin will mark National's entry into the floor polishing field.

To be called "Resin 25-2400," the new floor polish plastic resin is said to impart high glosses, excellent wear and scuff resistance, exceptional water spot resistance, and package stability of self-polishing formulas.

NARD Will Hear Gov't, Industry Men

A number of top-ranking government officials as well as leading men in the industry are slated to speak at the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, October 6 through 10, in Minneapolis, Minn. Convention registration will begin at 1 p.m. Sunday, October 6, in the Leamington hotel and continue daily after 9 a.m. in the Municipal Auditorium. The first business session will be devoted to the message of president Charles R. Seward, the report of the executive committee by chairman H. E. Henderson, and a review of the activities of the NARD by Dr. John W. Dargavel as secretary of the NARD.

There will be two panel discussions. The first will be held on the afternoon of October 8 and moderated by Keith K. Keller of Minneapolis, chairman of the merchandising committee of the NARD. The panel will include Arno H. Johnson, vice-president, J. Walter Thompson Company; Dale

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Synthetic Fiber Possibilities Called Good in Puerto Rico

Synthetic fiber cost savings of one-half cent per pound for staple fiber and 7 to 9 cents for continuous filament processes can be achieved in Puerto Rico, as compared with the best alternate locations in the continental United States, a new survey shows.

Even without Puerto Rico tax exemption, the report concludes, a fiber manufacturer producing 36.5 million pounds per year would save one-third to two-thirds of a million dollars for staple, and two-and-a-half to three million dollars for continuous filament.

The study, "The Production of Synthetic Fibers in Puerto Rico," is a detailed 100-page analysis of labor, transportation, utilities, taxes and other location factors. It was prepared by Dr. Thomas Vietorisz, economic consultant to the island's "Bootstrap" agency, the Economic Development Administration.

Its conclusions confirm findings of a preliminary Massachusetts Institute of Technology report which have determined that synthetic fibers can be produced more profitably in Puerto Rico than any other location within the United States tariff area.

The new fiber report shows that during the tax exempt period, profits of a synthetic fiber plant in Puerto Rico may be three times as much as after-tax profits at competing stateside locations.

Fibers studied are "Orlon," "Dynel," "Dacron" and nylon, a representative cross-section of synthetic fibers, including two acrylics, a polyester, and a polyamide fiber. Encouraged by the two surveys and the continued fast growth of Puerto Rico's textile industry, several United States synthetic fiber manufacturers are currently investigating Puerto Rican sites with specific projects in mind.

—Continued on page 55

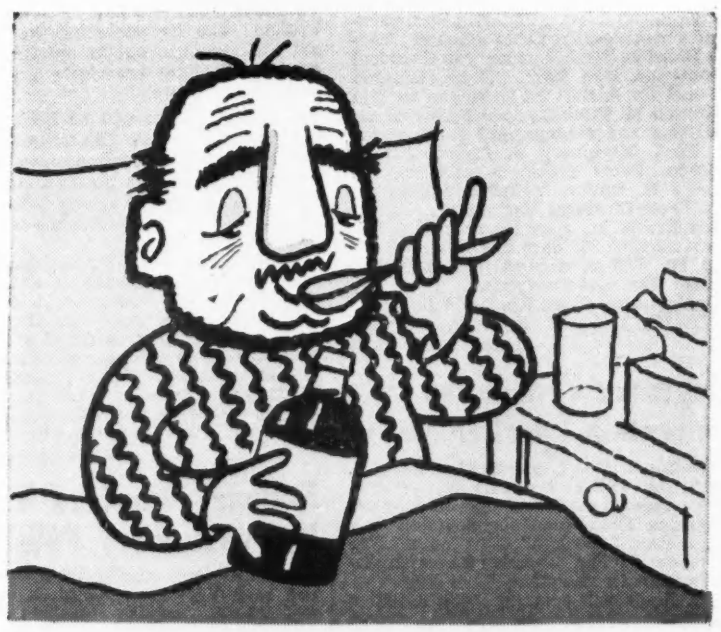
The Satisfied Consumer

CANDIDATE FOR PYRILAMINE MALEATE

Pyrilamine answers important needs for antihistamine therapy because of outstanding effectiveness and compatibility with a variety of other pharmaceuticals.

"SURE IT'S GOOD—THOUSANDS USE IT"

Pyrilamine is the most favored antihistamine, employed in more formulations and by more manufacturers than any other antihistamine today.



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Pyrilamine is a superior antihistamine. It is remarkably well tolerated, the occurrence of drowsiness in particular being notably low.

THE SATISFIED CONSUMER

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, ens., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt .. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst. bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb 1.08 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	t.l.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid		
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline			t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

. A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .1934
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —

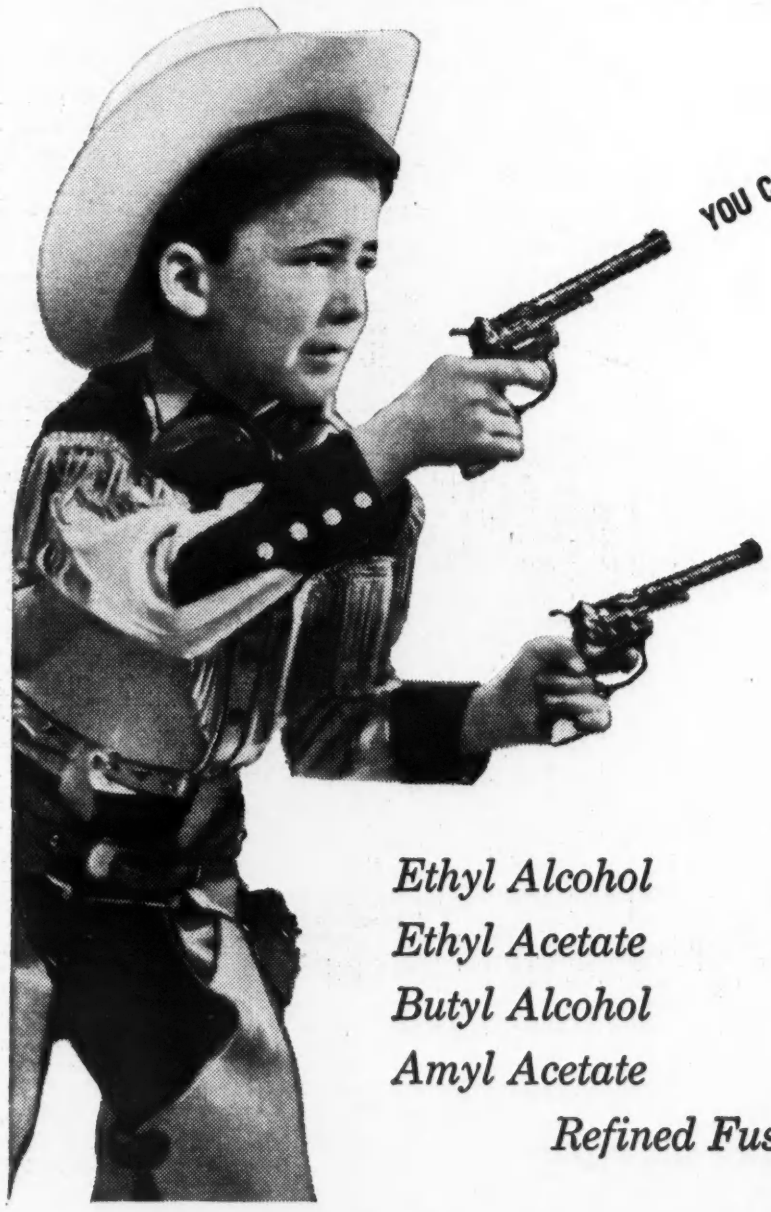
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .72 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Ecuador/Dominican, whole, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Indian lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., dms oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

sure as shootin'



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FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

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Ethyl Acetate — *Acetaldehyde*
Butyl Alcohol — *Acetic Acid*
Amyl Acetate — *Butyl Acetate*
Refined Fusel Oil

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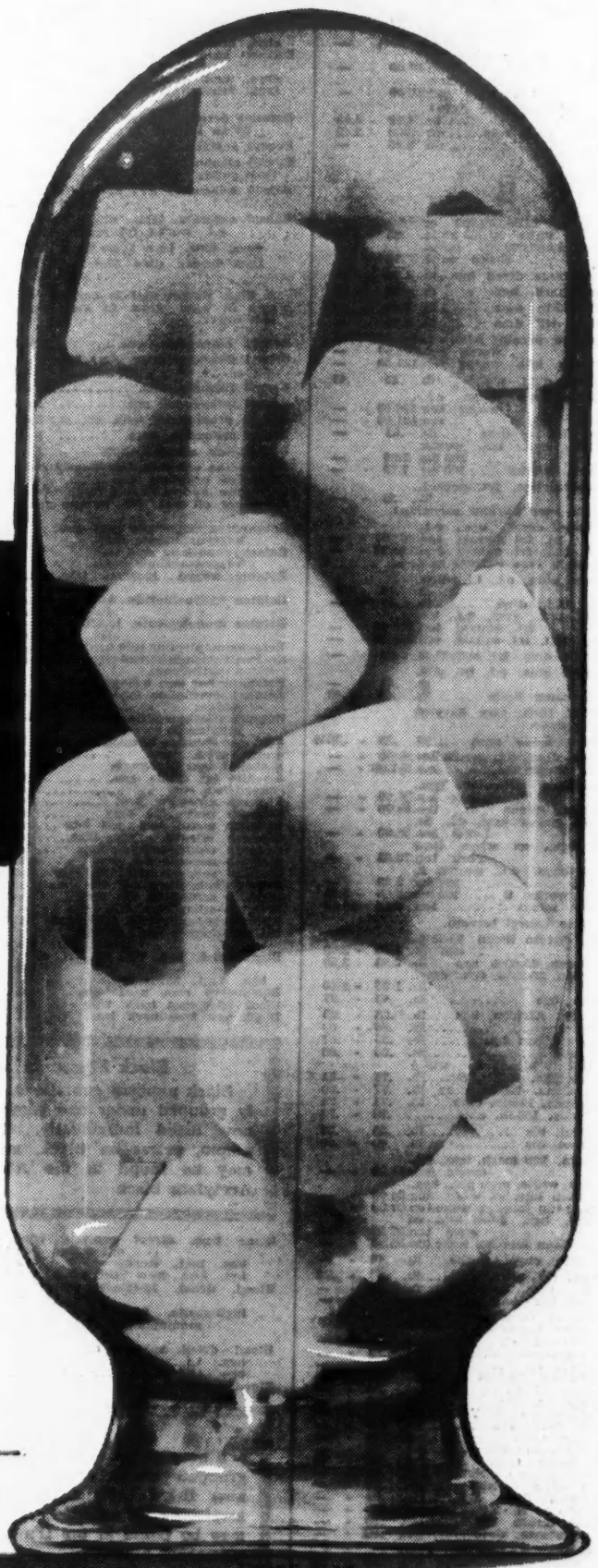
economical and easy to use!



As the principal producer, National Aniline's fully-integrated volume output and fast deliveries from our strategically-located Moundsville plant expedites your production and minimizes your inventory.

And because the quick-dissolving, uniform round tablets resist degradation in handling, they are essentially non-dusting and give you fewer fines.

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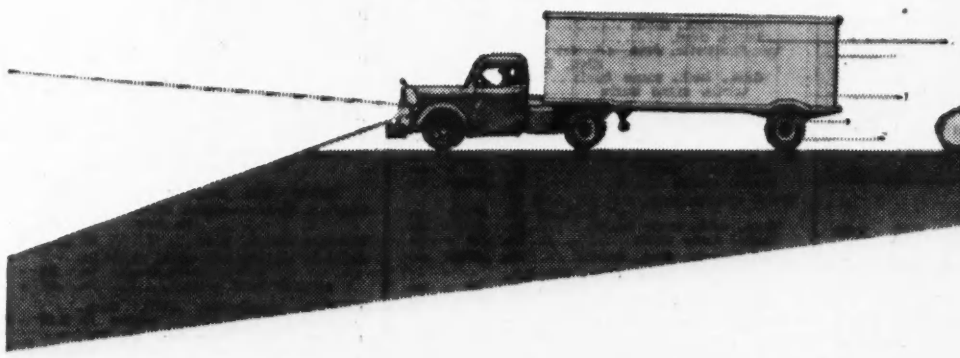

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Columbus, Ga. Greensboro
Los Angeles New Orleans Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence Richmond San Francisco Toronto

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots oz. 2.00 - 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.78.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American, bgs lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .81
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .77 - .80
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .71 - .74
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns .70 - .73
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.33 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .79 - 1.19
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .75 - .90
Tech., dms. dlvd. lb. .47½- .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 2.10 - —
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF italian, cns. lb.12.50 -13.75
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methyl-naphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.c.l lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.70
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
Borax, tech., gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .34
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs. c.l., works. ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.70 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
West coast prices 3c. per pound higher.
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton.76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.50 - —

Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, etns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd. cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, etns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
etns., 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
etns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, ens lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Rectified, ens lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude bgs lb. .63 - .65
Refd., bgs lb. .70 - .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Caraway oil, NF, ens lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Carbazole, 97% bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0450- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0850- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 43.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.10 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.80 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots, lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd, gram. .295 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd, million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns., gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns., gram. .35 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 7.50 - —
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
New crop, bulk lb. .31 - .32
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21¾- .22
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .28 - —

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .19½- —
"B" lb. .18 - —
"C" lb. .17 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .19 - .19¼
"B" lb. .18 - .18½
"C" lb. .17 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil. ton. 157.00 -160.00
Castor oil, dom. blown, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2575- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½

Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.75
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .43
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .596 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .553
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb .57 - —

Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns. 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - 72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms. 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 —
10-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —

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NAME OF WAX	M.P. A.S.T.M. D-127-30	PENETRATION 100G/77°/ 5 SEC.	COLOR N.P.A.	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
Cardis Polymer #8	205—210	1—2	3—5	7—10	24—28	Polymer
Cardis One* ¹	195—200	1—2	4—5	12—16	55—65	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 314*	184—189	4—6	4—5	13—16	45—55	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 319*	180—185	5—7	4—6	18—20	65—70	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 320*	180—185	5—7	4—5	28—30	75—80	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 262*	195—200	3—5	Brown	14—17	40—45	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Polymekon* ²	195 MIN.	0—3	Yellow	0—0	0—0	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Fortex*	190—200	3—5	2½—3½	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Hard & Plastic
Mekon* B-20	190—195	3—5	Brown-Black	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Mekon* A-20	190—195	3—5	Amber-6 Max.	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Mekon* Y-20	190—195	3—5	Yellow-3-3½	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco* Wax 180 White	180—185	4—7	White	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco* Wax 180 Brown	180—185	4—7	Brown	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco* Wax 170-A Yellow	170—175	10—15	Yellow 1-2	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco* Wax 170-A Brown	170—175	10—15	Brown	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco* Wax 150-A Yellow	145—155	15—20	Yellow 1-2	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco* Wax 150-A Brown	145—155	15—20	Brown	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warcosine*	150—155	15—20	White	0—0	0—0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Paraffin	136—138	FULLY REFINED				Crystalline
Cane Wax 500	171—176	3 Max.	Light Brown	25—35	55—70	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 517-711	171—173	2 Max.	Black	—	—	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 700	169—174	1.0—1.5	Light Brown	25—30	70—90	Vegetable Wax

*® **Patent Applied For.

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Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 25 lb. paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton 87.00 • —
40 lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 84.00 • —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 67.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 • —
bulk, l.l., works, South ton 41.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.90 • 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 • —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 • —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 • —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 • —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 • 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 • —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¼- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 • —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 • —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 • —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 • —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 • —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 • —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 • —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 • —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 • —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 • —
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 • —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 • —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 • .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 • .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 • —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 • .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 • .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 • —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 • .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 • .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 • 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 • 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 • 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. 1.02 • —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.25 • —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 • 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 • 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 10.25 • 10.90
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 • 5.65
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 • .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 • .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .72 • 1.25
Java, cns. lb. 1.25 • —
Java-type, cns lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.00 • 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.30 • 5.35
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 6.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 • —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 • —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 • —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton 27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 • —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 • —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 • —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .46 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 • —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 • 2.80
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.05 • 1.20
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 • —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 • —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 40.00 • —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 • —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 44.00 • —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 • —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 • —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 • —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 • —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 • —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¼- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 • —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 • —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 • —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 • —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 • —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .82 • .87
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .13¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12¾- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19½- .20
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21½- .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¾- .11½
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 • —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 • 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 • —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 • —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 • —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 • —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 • —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 • .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19½- .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 • .75
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —
Copper Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 • .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .682 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .692 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .712 • .732
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 • 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .49½- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 • —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 • —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .46½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .44½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1810- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.05 -14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.90 • —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.45 -29.45
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 • —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 167.50 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton. 162.50 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ton. 10.75 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .08¼- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.58 • —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 • 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 • —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 53.50 • —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12¾- —
tanks, Valley lb. .12¾- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12⅝ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .12½ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06 • —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅜- .1865
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 • .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.70 • 3.90
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 • .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 • —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt equald. gal. 1.10 • —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 • —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt equald gal. 1.10 • —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l. frt equald. gal. 1.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald gal. 1.19 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 • —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 • —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 • —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 • —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 • .72
211° C. to 237° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 • —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 • .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 • —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 • .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 • —
Powd., cs lb. .85 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 4.10 • 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .23 • .24
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 • 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 • —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 • —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 • 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 • —
cyls. 100-gal. lots. gal. .37 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 • —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 • —

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2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —

2,4-D Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .15 - .17
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nuos and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale chips, bgs. lb. .13 .15
nubs, bgs lb. .17¾ .20
Siam, cs lb. .36½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .47
No. 2 bgs. lb. .32 .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb .46 - —
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
Powdered DDT ¾c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 — —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton 64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .77
tanks, dlvd. same basis gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.55 - 5.20
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., t.l.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Field grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs., afloat, lb. .15 - .16
Nat. bgs lb. .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.10 - 5.80
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms, c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln, dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt., alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse gal. .62 - —
Dipentene steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, ens. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton. 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 17.60
Green FD&C No. 1 lb. 15.65 17.00
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 cns lb. 15.65 17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns lb. 9.15 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown D&C No. 1 lb. 15.65 16.10
Green D&C No. 5 lb. 15.65 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 17.45
Violet D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 16.10
Yellow D&C No. 7 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 13.50
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb. .88 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome blue black T lb. 1.03 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra conc. lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd No.			
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc	lb.	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb	5.87	—
Spirit black RB	lb	2.95	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	—
Spirit red B, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.07	1.09
Tanners, bbls	lb	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd, 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Eosine red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, Tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Ephredine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, crs	lb.	5.50	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
tax-free, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.46	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.48	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.43	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.95	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, crs	lb.	3.45	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb cns	lb.	2.09	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W of Rockies.)			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21¾	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, hots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over	lb.	6.40	—
100-lb fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	6.65	6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.65	1.75
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms.	lb.	.65	.75
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85	.90
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.50	2.65
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works.	lb.	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns	lb	2.85	—
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.09	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.15½	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.85	.87

Hydrophobic material such as fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty acid amines and alkylated phenols may be reacted with Ethylene Oxide, forming polyoxyethylated derivatives which are employed as surface active agents.

Jefferson's "Literature Search of Surface Active Agents based on Ethylene Oxide" is a comprehensive roundup of the reactions which lead to surface active products, especially the non-ionic type. In many of the processes described, the non-ionic products are converted to ionic derivatives by further reaction. These are included together with the reactions of ethylene oxide with long chain alcohols, acids, amines, amides, etc., involved in the preparation of non-ionic derivatives.

A limited number of copies of this literature search is available. If you desire a copy, please write to us on your company stationery. **Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Ave., Houston 2, Texas**

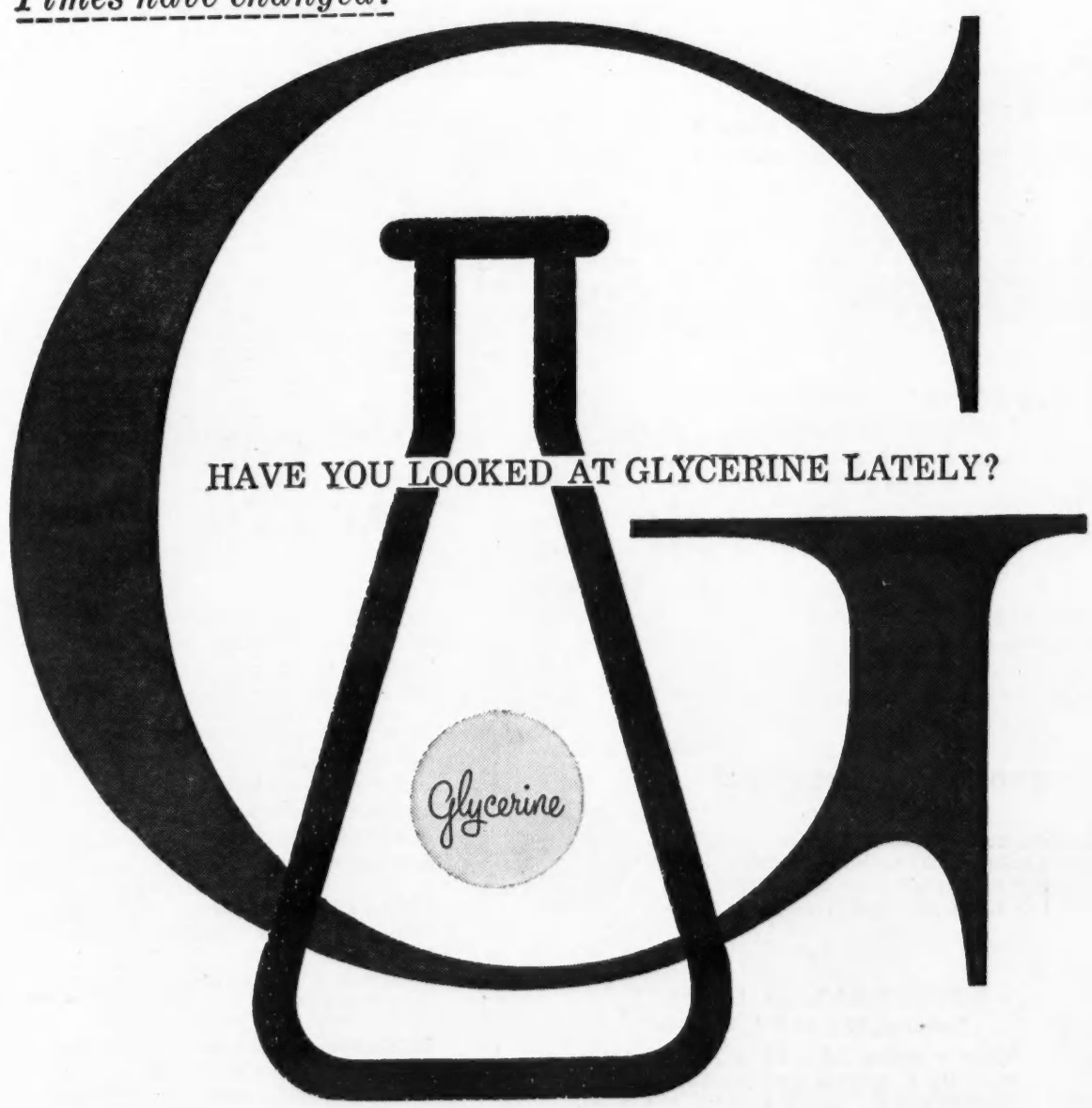
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal 3.75 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 4.75 —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.128.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb 0450 —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0745 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, domestic, bots. oz. 5.55 - 6.05
imp., bots oz. 4.50 - 4.75
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.15.75 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.14.00 -16.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.20.00 -22.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 6.50 - 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 9.00 -10.00
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .24 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .23½- .24
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works. lb. .16 - —

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Glue, hide, 331-362 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots. gram. 65 - —
Glycerine, crude, dom., nat., saponification, 88%, dlvd, tanks lb. .17½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd., tanks lb. .16 - —
Imp., nat. saponification, 88%, c.i.f. lb. .1595 Nom.
Soaplye, 80%, c.i.f., tanks lb. .14½ Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09½- .09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .08
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾- .22¾

Times have changed!



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Today, you can specify glycerine with confidence . . . benefit from its many useful physical and chemical properties.

Shell glycerine meets industry's highest standards for purity, and is unsurpassed in uniformity.

Whether you order in drums or tank cars, Shell's conveniently located storage facilities assure prompt and dependable delivery. Call your Shell representative for specifications.

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Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms, tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq, cbys, dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs	lb	.50	—
Tech grade, bgs	lb	40	—
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb	1.05	1.45

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse	ton	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb	.70	75
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb	2.10	2.50
Herbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs. 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms, c.l. works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.50	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	5.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb	.18	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works	lb	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb	2.94	—
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00	—
Hydrochloric Acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.75	—
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works	lb.	15¾	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	19.25	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	21.00	—
20-gal. dms. l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs	15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls, l.c., works	lb.	.45	—
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys	lb	1.30	1.32
USP, cbys	lb.	.88	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms, jars	lb.	.75	.95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	16.00	18.25
Inositol, bots, dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	8.50	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	9.50	—
Irish moss bleached prime, bls	lb	.28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Iron oxide hydrated, yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—

HYDRAZINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

Technical; 95% N_2H_4 HCl min.

White crystalline flake; 57 lbs./cu. ft.; approx. melting point 87° to 92° C.; decomposes at about 240° C.; soluble at 20° C. 37 gms./100 gms. water; somewhat soluble in lower alcohols; insoluble in most organic solvents.

BETA-HYDROXYETHYLHYDRAZINE

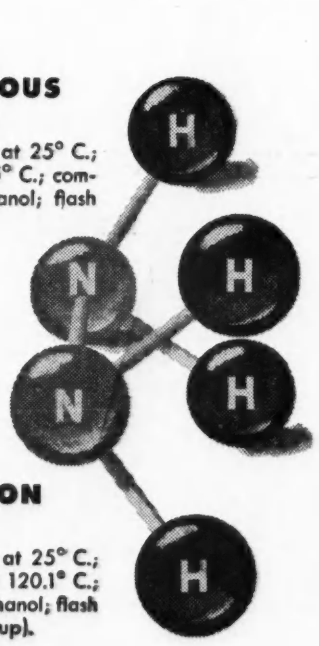
Technical; 70% $HOCH_2CH_2NHNH_2$ min.

Colorless, slightly viscous liquid; 9.26 lbs./gal.; 1.11 gms./cc. at 20° C.; freezing point of 70% concentration below —70° C.; boiling range 145° to 153° C. (25 mm. Hg.); flash point 224° F.; completely miscible with water; soluble in lower alcohols; slightly soluble in ether.

HYDRAZINE ANHYDROUS

Technical; 95% N_2H_4 min.

Colorless, mobile liquid; 8.38 lbs./gal. at 25° C.; melting point 2° C.; boiling point 113.5° C.; completely miscible with water and methanol; flash and fire point 126° F. (open cup).



THIOSEMICARBAZIDE

$NH_2NHCSNH_2$; 99% min. assay

Free-flowing white crystals; ash content less than 0.05%; soluble in hot water.

HYDRAZINE SOLUTION

64.0% N_2H_4 min.

Colorless, mobile liquid; 8.61 lbs./gal. at 25° C.; melting point —51.7° C.; boiling point 120.1° C.; completely miscible with water and methanol; flash point 163° F.; fire point 166° F. (open cup).

DIHYDRAZINE SULFATE

Technical; 95% $(N_2H_4)_2.H_2SO_4$ min.

White crystalline flake; 55 lbs./cu. ft.; melting point 104° C. approx.; decomposes at about 180° C.; soluble at 25° C. 202 gms./100 gms. water; relatively insoluble in most organic solvents.

HYDRAZINE SOLUTION

54.4% N_2H_4 min.

Colorless, mobile liquid; 8.59 lbs./gal. at 25° C.; melting point —57° C.; boiling point 119.8° C.; completely miscible with water and methanol; flash point 193° F.; fire point 204° F. (open cup).

MATHIESON'S hydrazine family

As an exceptionally effective *reducing agent, oxygen scavenger,* and *nitrogen "building block,"* hydrazine is finding an ever-increasing number of uses.

To increase its range of use, promote ease of handling, simplify processing and storage problems, Mathieson hydrazine is now commercially available in several forms and in a number of derivatives.

See your Olin Mathieson representative soon for full information on the many ways in which Mathieson hydrazine and derivatives can improve your operations.

Mathieson hydrazine is manufactured at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and is available from Lake Charles, and Rochester, New York.

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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

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Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Ethylene Diamine • Formaldehyde
Hexamine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Methanol • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid
Polyamines • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sodium Methylate • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Precessed) • Sulfuric Acid

Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0675	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.0205	.0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.80	—
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.65	.70
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.05	4.80
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms. works	lb.	.63	1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.35	.36
Juniper berries bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.75	4.00
Twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum, No. 1 NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.23	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.14375	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838	.2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888	.2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.3038	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.3600	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	-11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-12.35
USP, 85%, cyls.	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., mds., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.12¾	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.35¾	-.37¾
tanks	lb.	.33¾	.34
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.68	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	.90	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	7.50	—
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	—
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	12.00	—
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.35	2.50
Lavandin oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	2.55
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).			
Lead chloride, dms	lb.	.43	—
Lead iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York.	lb.	.14	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1380	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Lead naphthenate liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb dms., dlvd	lb	.21	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1695	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1795	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1785	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1885	—
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works.	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate)			
Lead tallate liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.18½	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼	—

Argo® Inositol N.F.

...Recommended for use in New Geriatric and Lipotropic Formulations

The lipotropic agent, INOSITOL N.F., a constituent of an important class of phospholipids, is a naturally-occurring component of the vitamin-B complex. Used alone or with certain vitamins this significant nutritional factor is effective in helping to regulate fat and cholesterol metabolism and, furthermore, is synergistic in its lipotropic action. INOSITOL N.F. is pure, crystalline, easy to handle and packaged in 5, 10, 50 and 100 pound containers for convenient use in formulations.

When you are considering new therapeutic formulations, investigate ARGO INOSITOL N.F. Information is constantly being received concerning this important factor in many pharmaceutical preparations and is supplied on request. In addition, our technical service staff will be pleased to work together with you on your formulation problems.

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Lead, White—Maganese Resinate

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
Edible tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless bots	lb.	44.00	-50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.95	- 8.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb	.15	- .17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	- .15
Whole, bls.	lb	.10	- .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons, Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt.	ton.	22.13	- —
Hydrated, bulk., c.l., same basis.	ton.	23.63	- —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	27.63	- —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 6.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	8.50	- —
Terpeneless, dist., bots	lb.	68.00	- —
expressed	lb.	90.00	-100.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms	lb.	4.20	- 4.60
Ex linaloe wood oil dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25	- 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80	5.90
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	- 1.68
99%, tech., formulators dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- —
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	- —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	55.50	- —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis	ton.	50.50	- —

Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1740-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1840-	.1890
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis	lb.	.1380-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1530-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1570-	.1580
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.2040-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2340-	—
Linseed pitch, dms.	lb.	.06	.06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Lithium benzoate dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb.	1.30	- 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works	lb.	.77	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	- —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	- —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½-	—
bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.78	- —
Lithium manganite dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	1.25	- —
Lithium salicylate dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.30

Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	- —
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works	lb.	.93	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.70	- —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs	lb.	.45	- —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid No. 1 boxes, c.l.	lb	.35	- —
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	5.50	- —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms	lb.	12.00	- —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	12.00	-14.00

M

Mace, Siauw, bls	lb.	2.65	- —
West Indian No 1, bls., shipment	lb	3.00	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb	15.00	-18.00
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs. ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾	.26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½-	—
USP, light bgs	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy, fib dms.	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton.	46.00	- —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars	lb.	.95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	.13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	.15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.14	.15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms., cns	lb.	1.34	- 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.23½-	.27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	- —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	- —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	- —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	- —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	- —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	- —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	- —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

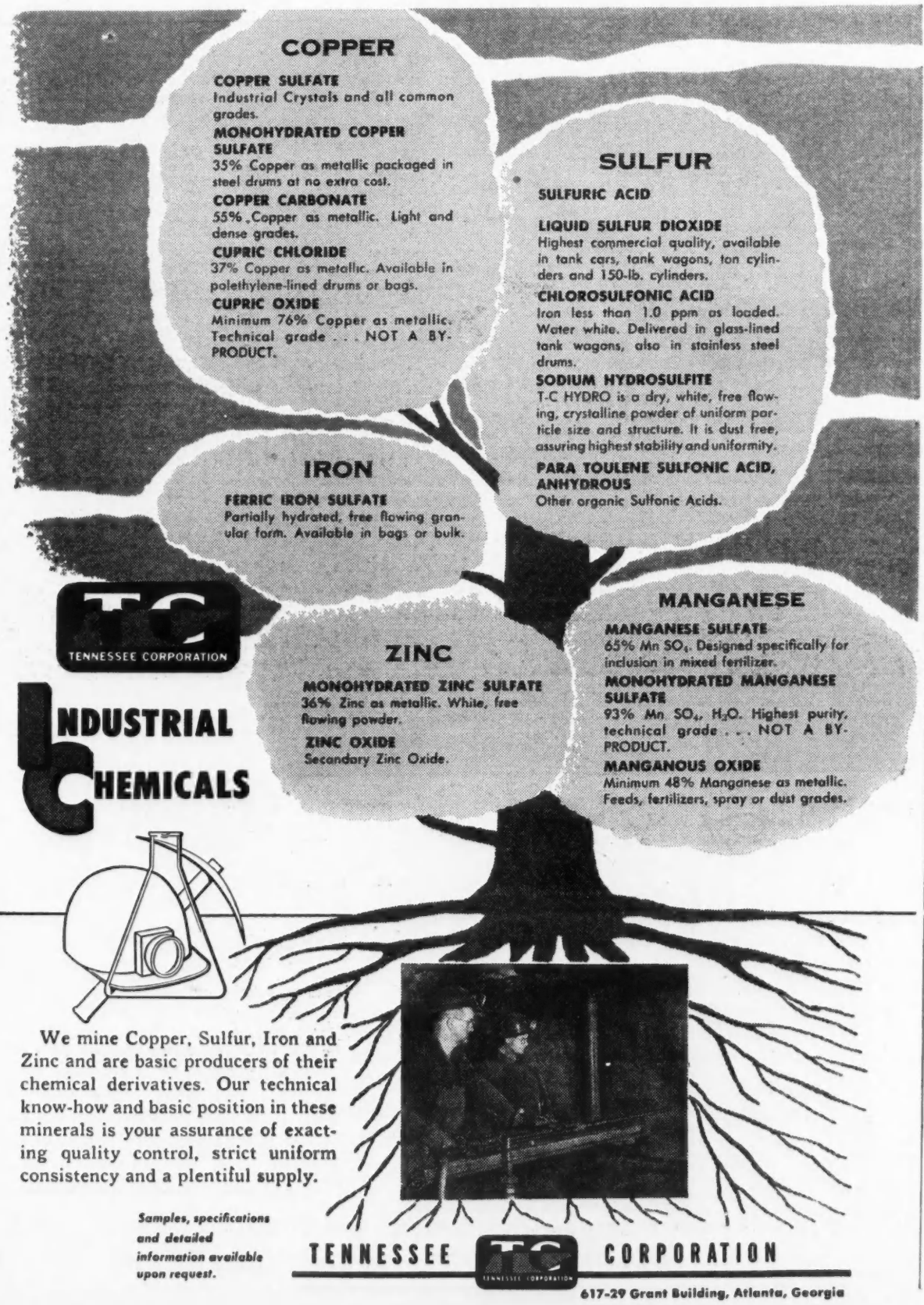
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	- —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms	lb.	.37	.38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27½-	—

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malic acid, tech., dms	lb.	.50	- —
Mandelic acid NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.50	- .55
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.16	- —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works.	lb.	.22	- —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50	- —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms	lb.	1.80	1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.52	- —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.37½-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34	- —
dms. ton lots, dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	.38	- —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms. frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms	lb.	.24	- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms	lb.	.30	- —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COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.
MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.
COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.
CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in polethylene-lined drums or bags.
CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.
SULFUR
SULFURIC ACID
LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.
PARA TOULENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.
IRON
FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.
TC
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
ZINC
MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.
ZINC OXIDE
Secondary Zinc Oxide.
MANGANESE
MANGANESE SULFATE
65% Mn SO4. Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.
MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn SO4, H2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.
MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.
We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.
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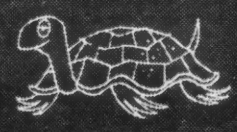
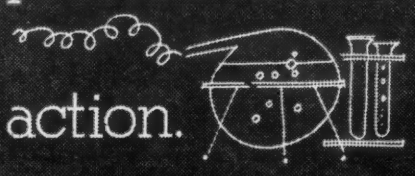
Lactose is slow to ferment, 

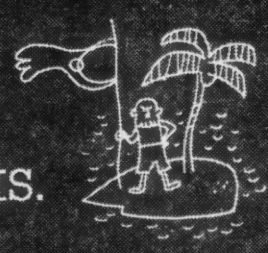
promotes maximum yields. Favors enzymatic



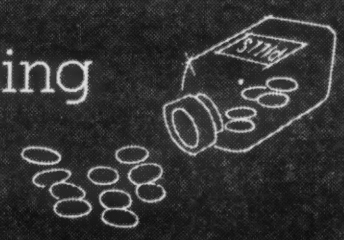
action. Acts as a superior

emulsifier

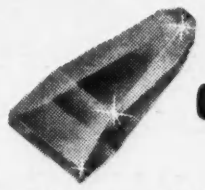
and absorbent. Valuable in

production of sequestering agents. 

And, has excellent application as a

filler and coating 

substance.

What can amazing Lactose  do for your product?

Works wonders on everything...from baby powder to tobacco filters.

Lactose is made up of pure milk sugar crystals, manufactured from milk solids. Forward looking individuals in the Drug Industry are finding the specific attributes of Lactose most beneficial in a myriad of products. It is colorless, innocuous, soluble, odorless, nearly tasteless *and* lower priced than ever before.

Some of the more typical applications for Lactose are: penicillin, patent medicines, compressed tablets, hypodermics, bacteriological cultures, dentifrices, dietetic foods and tinctures.

Western Condensing Company's Lactose is uniform, high quality, and is efficiently mass produced in unlimited supply. Available in U.S.P., Fermentation and Edible grades.

Please write us today for sample, prices and detailed information. Address Technical Sales Department 121.

FOREMOST Lactose

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed by **McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.** Chemical Department
and their West Coast Branch, **MEFFORD CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Manganese Sulfate—Mica

Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton.63.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34¾ .38
CBB, bgs lb. No. stocks.
DBB bgs. lb. .25 .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾ .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼- —
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.250.00 -252.00

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn

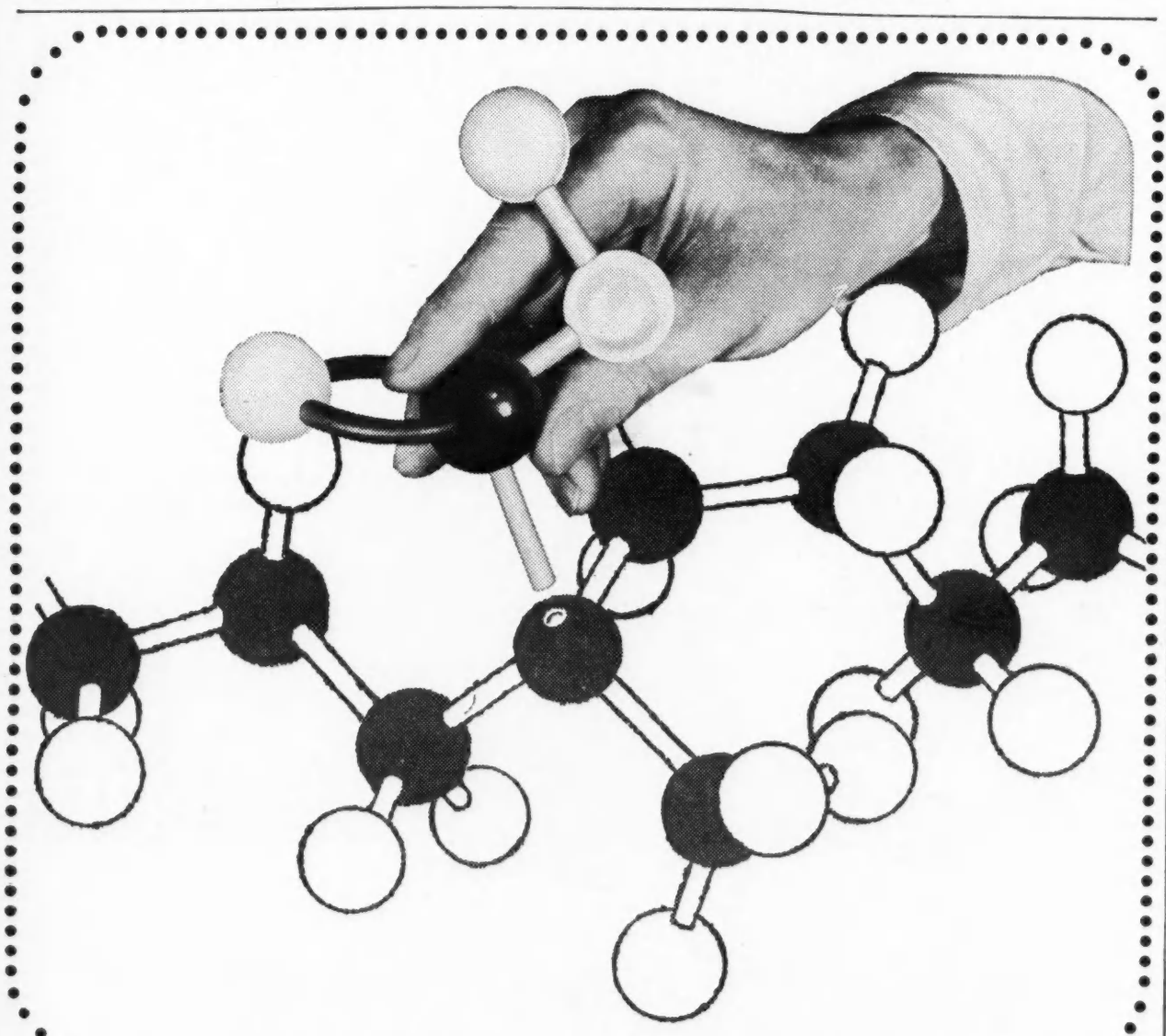
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 — —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
6-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —



For improved copolymers . . . add carboxyl groups by copolymerization with methacrylic acid

Rohm & Haas methacrylic acid offers a convenient and economical means of introducing carboxyl groups by copolymerization with monomers such as styrene, acrylonitrile, butadiene, acrylates and methacrylates. The addition of carboxyl groups, often in small proportions, may provide one or more of such advantages as:

- Improved adhesion
- Emulsion stability—both mechanical and freeze-thaw resistance
- Solubility in alkalies, including ammonia
- Reactive, cross-linkable groups which permit vulcanization with such agents as zinc oxide, diamines or epoxides.

Glacial methacrylic acid is readily available from full-scale commercial production. It is one of 18 acrylic monomers now available from Rohm & Haas. For full information on acrylic monomers write to Department SP.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representation in principal foreign countries

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .17 - .18
tanks, New York gal. .23 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln. dms. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, ens oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
Musk, syn., xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25⅝- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 55.00 -56.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 -62.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -76.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve5s acid)
1-Naphthylamine-3-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 .31
Neocinchophen, USP. dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .45 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 550.00 -575.00
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾ 87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½ .48½

"$2,000 is traveling in each of those J&L drums, Hank. How'd the linings look?"

"Everyone's as perfect as the sample we tested. Tell Sales to quit worrying, Dick... we'll get there in perfect shape."

LININGS THAT TALK YOUR LANGUAGE

- J&L specialists, backed up by modern research, are ready to consult on your toughest packaging problems.
- J&L, an integrated steel producer, controls container quality from start to finish.
- J&L steel containers provide engineered packaging for dependable transportation and safe storage.
- Precise fabrication and correct specification of fittings and closures.
- Prompt dependable delivery from nine plants.

Call your nearest J&L Container Division office for recommendations on your packaging problems. Or write direct to the Container Division, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Jones & Laughlin STEEL ... a great name in steel

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	84	—
Green, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Nickel sulfate bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	.40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs		6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.55	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.20½
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.36	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms.	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald	unit.	1.20	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.00	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.		2.95+	.50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Nonyl phenol dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	2.05	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	13.50	15.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.50	15.00
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.62	—
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.13¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.19	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.20¾	.23¼
tanks	lb.	.18¼	—
Single-dist., dms	lb.	.19½	.22
tanks	lb.	.17	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19¼	Nom.
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.14	.14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb	6.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.65	2.75
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.52	1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.50	.55
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.80	1.00
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure	lb.	.73	.75
crude	lb.	.66	.68
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.15	.16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¼	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.13¾	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	6.50	—

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Papain, African, bots.....lb. 8.50 - —
Ceylon, bots.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.25
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.50
Paprika, Rumanian, hgs.....lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .43 - .58
Yugoslavian, hgs.....lb. .39 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-ChlorophenoD.
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134° F, ASTM, tanks, refy.....lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.,..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots ... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works ..lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms .....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C. & C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton.50.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.08
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls. lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls..... lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs .....lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. ..... lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
White, bgs ..... lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .65 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld ..lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .04½- —
Petrolatum, USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy...lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05½- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17⅛
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18½
tanks same basis lb. .15½- —
29°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100%, bots. ..... lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt alld. lb. .93 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb 1.25 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms. 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.43
Standard, dms ..... lb 1.10 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base CP, btos lb 3.00 - 3.07

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Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.15 • 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works, lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.14 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.54 • —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.19 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.19 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.19 • —

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.

Phosphoric acid, food grade 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 • 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 • .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychioride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 • —

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 • —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 • —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .61 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .30 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.25 • 8.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 1.85 • 2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse New York, lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 • —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 • —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 • —
Refd., dms. incl., t.c.l., works gal. .92 • —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 • —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.84 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.88 • —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
Feed grade lb. 1.61 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.60 • —
Feed grade lb. 1.23 • —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald, lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.82.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 • .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 • —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 • .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .28 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .30 • —
Iranian, lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .34 • —
Turkish, bgs lb. .31 • —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.95 • —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.11.25 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.30 • —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.80 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 • .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 • —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 • —
smaller lots lb. .41 • .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 • .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 • .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12 • .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 • —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 • —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 • .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 • .23
powd., dms lb. .24 • .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 • —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .43 • —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 • —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 • —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.62 • —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 • —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 • .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 • .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 • —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .34 • —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .34½- .36
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton.26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price ton.27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 • —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 • 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 • .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.302.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.307.00 • —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 • .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 • .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 • .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
dms., t.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 • —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .746 • .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 • —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 • .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 • .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 • .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 • —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 • —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 2.83 • —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 • 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 • —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 • —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 • —
Propionic acid, syn., pure dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb. 3.90 • 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 • —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 • .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 • —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.58.00 • —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 • 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 • —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 • 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 • 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 • —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 • —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 • —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 • —
Pyroxylin scrap, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 • .15
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 • —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq. 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 • —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 • —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 • .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 • .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 • .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 • —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 • —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

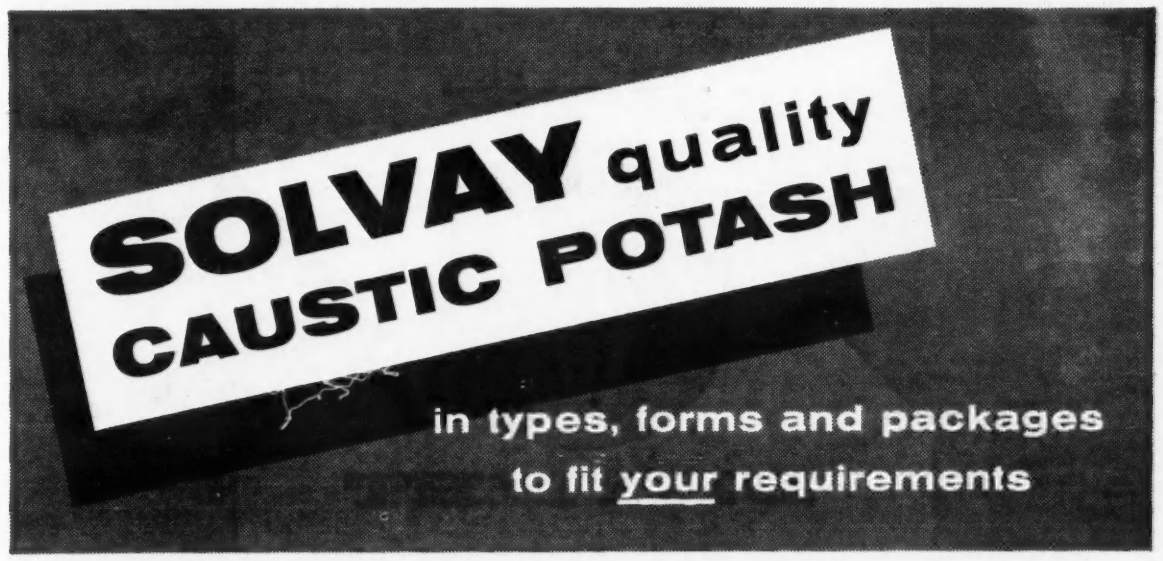
Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 • .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.70 • 2.00
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 • —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Rhatany root bgs. lb. .15 • .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 • —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 • —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.34.00 • —
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 • —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 • —
USP, readily soluble, bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 • —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 • —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., t.c.l. lb. .17 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .85 • 1.05
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 • .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.17.00 • —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.50 • —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 • —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 • —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 • .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 • —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 • 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 • —
Safrol, dms. lb. .88 • .90
Sage, Cretan bgs. lb. .11 —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.45 • 4.65
Italian lb. .18 • .20½

Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 3.85 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms lb. 75 - 76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.00 -15.00
Sardine oil, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - 62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd. bgs., frt alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 10.50 -12.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2 70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Mediterranean, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .27 - .28
nat., bgs. lb. .20½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .20 - —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - 41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal conc. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.53
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l. works. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms. works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran., bgs., lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- 1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP. XIV gran. dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots, lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd. dms lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. lb. .35 - —



TECHNICAL GRADE

SOLVAY Technical Caustic Potash is the quality standard grade product that has been recognized by users as a leader in quality and dependability for over three decades. It is produced in both liquid and dry forms.

The dry product is produced in flake, small flake, walnut and solid forms, all of which are unusually low in iron, light in color and produce solutions of exceptional clarity. It is available in steel drums as follows:

Flake, 90-92%	350 lbs. net	(12-, 18-inch caps and full open head)
	100 lbs. net	
Small Flake, 90-92%	400 lbs. net	(12-, 18-inch caps and full open head)
	100 lbs. net	
Walnut, 90-92%	200 lbs. net	
	100 lbs. net	
Solid, 90-92%	675 lbs. net	
	100 lbs. net	

SOLVAY Technical Caustic Potash in liquid form is available in 45% strength in both returnable and non-returnable 55-gallon steel drums, 660 lbs. net, and in 45-52% strength in specially-lined tank cars of 4,000, 6,000, 8,000 and 10,000 gallons capacity.

MERCURY CELL GRADE

SOLVAY is the pioneer producer of this super-quality grade of commercial caustic potash. This material, which set a new standard for the industry for whiteness and purity, contains only trace quantities of metals and chloride, and is chlorate-free. It is available in both flake and liquid forms in the following packages:

Flake, 90-92%	Steel drums—350 lbs. net (15-inch cap and full open head)
	100 lbs. net
Liquor, 45%	Returnable 55-gal.—660 lbs. net
	Non-returnable 55-gal.—660 lbs. net
Liquor, 45-52%	Specially-lined tank cars—4,000, 6,000, 8,000 and 10,000 gallons

Mail coupon for complete data, sample!

Aluminum Chloride • Vinyl Chloride • Sodium Nitrite
Calcium Chloride • Potassium Carbonate • Soda Ash
Caustic Potash • Snowflake® Crystals • Caustic Soda
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine
Methylene Chloride • Hydrogen Peroxide • Chloroform
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Monochlorobenzene • Cleaning Compounds • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send me without cost:
Samples of Technical Grade Caustic Potash
☐ Flake ☐ Small Flake ☐ Solid ☐ Walnut
☐ Liquid, 45% strength ☐ Liquid, 49-50% strength
Samples of Mercury Cell Caustic Potash
☐ Flake ☐ Liquid
Caustic Potash fact book ☐

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____ DU-9

Sodium hydride, powd. dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —

Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse ton 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 8.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms, c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¼
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .76½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .598 - .658
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite), lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1957

Protein Nutrient Balance Stressed in Newly Revised Study of Amino Acids

The role of amino acids in maintaining protein quality in poultry and livestock is given special emphasis in the fourth edition of "Proteins and Amino Acids in Animal Nutrition", by Dr. H. J. Almquist, recently published by U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co.

Considerably revised and expanded, the 32-page reference work includes information on the latest research in the field of amino acids. Tables on the amino acid composition of common poultry feedstuffs have been enlarged, and several pages have been devoted to the effects on protein quality of heat treating soybean meal.

Copies of this useful reference work can be obtained from U.S.I. sales offices or by writing to the Editor, U.S.I. Chemical News.

Field Ion Microscope Uses "Matter Waves" To Visualize Atoms

A new instrument called a field ion microscope substitutes the incredibly short waves associated with atomic nuclei for those of visible light to resolve the images of atoms in metals.

In principle the microscope is a very simple device, resembling a TV tube. It has a fluorescent screen and a fine tungsten needle corresponding to the electron gun that paints the picture on the TV screen.

A high voltage strips helium atoms of their electrons, and their nuclei then drift to the point of the needle. A powerful electric field applied between the tip of the needle and a second electrode in the tube hurls "matter waves" associated with the nuclei against the screen. Here the atomic pictures appear at a magnification of 10 million diameters.

The technique is presently limited to the study of hard, simple metals, but these may serve as models for the study of others.

Defense Needs Help Define Role of Chemical Industry

The chemical industry's awareness of defense needs is important to its own prosperity and the nation's survival, it was pointed out at a recent meeting of the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

This awareness is important to the industry, because new military uses for chemicals often point to profitable commercial applications.

It is important to national survival in case of attack, since much of the defense program depends upon continued production of chemicals for military equipment and civilian supplies. Awareness of recovery plans for industry will aid in a faster return to production and orderly flow of materials to defense programs, a government spokesman said.

The chemical industry is being encouraged to plan for continuity of management, to store plant designs, production techniques, research data, and other essential records, and to provide for plant disaster control.

Molded Polyethylene Drums Pass Army Chemical Corps Rough-Handling Tests

Polyethylene Containers in Steel Overpacks Promise Easier, Safer Handling and Storing of Corrosive and Sensitive Materials

A series of rough-handling evaluation tests of four types of overpacks carried out by the Army Chemical Corps indicates that containers of molded polyethylene in steel overpacks can reduce the costly breakage often experienced in shipping corrosive and sensitive materials.

Breakage sometimes exceeds 10% when material of this kind is shipped in boxed carboys and carboy bottles. This can be reduced considerably by polyethylene packaging according to a recent article in "Armed Forces Chemical Journal" by Kenneth D. Brunelli, Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Used 18 Drums In Various Sizes

To make its evaluation the Army Chemical Corps used eighteen molded polyethylene drums in 55-, 30-, 15-, and 5-gallon sizes, encased in overpacks. These overpacks were open-flange steel drum, solid-head steel drum, open-flange plywood drum, and wirebound crate. Also included were two molded polyethylene drums without overpacks.

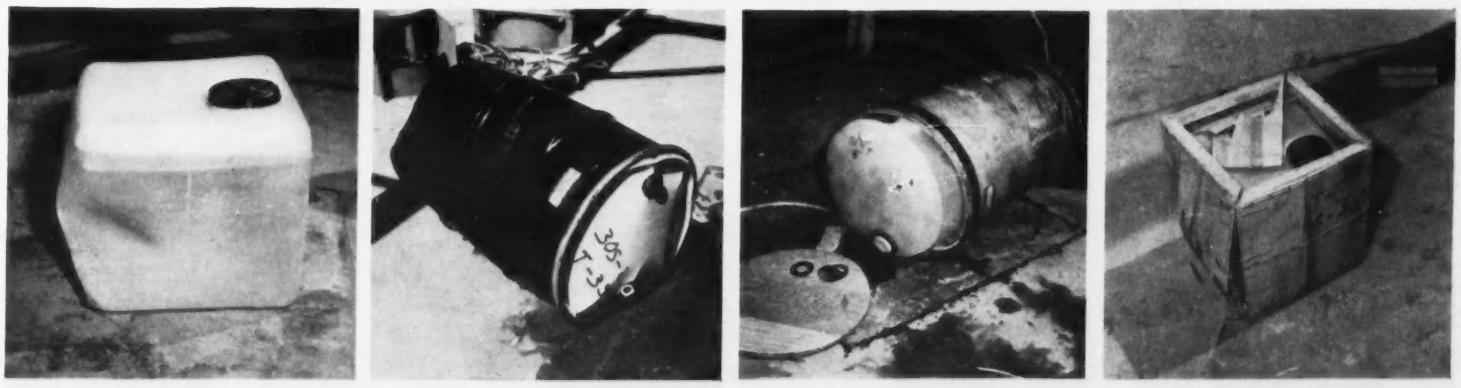
Tests were conducted according to the standard procedures of the Chemical Corps for material for this use, and consisted of (1) a two hour vibration test, performed on all plywood overpacks and half of the steel and wirebound overpacks; (2) a six foot free fall onto concrete; (3) an incline-impact test, performed on the overpack units only; and (4) a leakage test. All containers were filled with water to 98% of capacity.

Polyethylene Units Showed High Degree of Burst Strength

Polyethylene units without overpacks showed a high burst strength. They withstood the drop test, including a drop onto a 4 x 4 timber from a height of over six feet.

MORE

Polyethylene Drum in Steel Overpack Reduces Breakage



These are representative views of combination containers following rugged tests by Army Chemical Corps. (A) Five-gallon molded polyethylene drum tested without overpack is still intact after drop. (B) Thirty-gallon polyethylene drum with open-flange steel overpack is still intact following a six-foot drop on a 4″ x 4″ timber. The leak that developed at plastic plug closure was readily stopped by tightening closure. (C) The drum of 55-gallon capacity with plywood overpack splintered following diagonal drop. (D) Drum in wirebound crate is still serviceable after three drop tests.

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September ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1957

CONTINUED

Polyethylene Drums

The polyethylene drums in combination with the steel overpacks gave the best protection to their contents, the report said. These overpacks were, however, deformed during the tests.

All of the plastic drums in the steel overpacks came through undamaged except for one 5-gallon size, which was punctured by the steel handle of its overpack.

The plywood and wirebound crate overpacks splintered under the rough usage, and the nails and staples of the plywood overpacks punctured the plastic.

Although leaks developed at the plastic plug closures following the drop tests, the leaks were stopped in every case by simply tightening the closure.

Structural Failure Noted Only in One

Of the twenty polyethylene drums tested, structural failure was noted in only one—a split along the top rim of a 30-gallon drum with plywood overpack.

As a result of these tests, it is reported that the Chemical Corps has recommended consideration of polyethylene drums in steel overpacks to replace glass or ceramic liners in rigid shipping containers for corrosive and sensitive materials that are compatible with polyethylene.

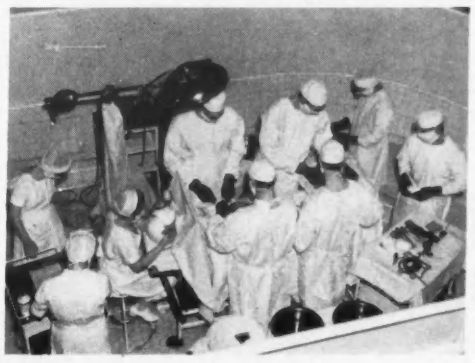
New U.S.I. Data Sheets On Organo-Aluminum Compounds Available

Data on four new organo-aluminum compounds, now available from U.S.I. in pilot plant quantities, are contained in recently published technical data sheets. The properties of ethylaluminum and methylaluminum sesquichlorides, trimethyl and triethyl aluminum are described in four separate sheets.

The sesquichlorides are not true chemical compounds but mixtures of alkyl aluminum dichlorides and dialkyl aluminum chlorides.

Trimethyl and triethyl aluminum are being tested as ignitors and fuels for jet engines. The entire group also shows possibilities as polymerization catalysts and as intermediates for chemical synthesis.

Titanium and Zirconium Studied for Surgical Uses



Titanium and zirconium have received more and more attention as materials for special surgical appliances, according to recent literature.*

Treatment of simple fractures is reputedly successful using titanium in a multiple plate technique without plaster immobilization. Tests on laboratory animals indicate that biological tolerance is high.

In one reported test, titanium discs were inserted into muscle, and the reaction compared with controls of tantalum, sterling silver and phosphobronze. After seven months the titanium was found to be inert and enclosed with a fibrous tissue capsule.

Lightweight, ductile zirconium has been tested for suturing, pegs, screws, and skull plates. Zirconium compares well with tantalum, it was said, causing no measurable reaction in muscle fascia, bone, or brain, and proved superior to silver. Hemostatic brain clips of zirconium can be flattened more uniformly and hold better than those made of tantalum.

In general, comparisons between tantalum and silver and stainless steel on the one hand, and titanium and zirconium on the other, reveal net advantages for the latter two in terms either of corrosion resistance, weight, elasticity, ductility, or cost.

*References
Surgery, 39: 470-3 (1956); *Surg. Gynecol. and Obst.*, 87, 212 (1948); *Jour. Neuro. Surgery*, 5: 359-363 (1948); *Jour. Neuro. Surgery*, 5: 342-348 (1948); *Surg. Gyn. & Obst.*, 71: 598 (1940); *J Bone and Joint Surgery*, 33-A: 473 (1951).

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

An antiseptic coating material can be applied to objects which are handled by the public but seldom washed. It is applied by dipping, spraying or brushing, is useful for many personal articles as well. **No. 1271**

Continuous sodium dispersion technology is described in a new USI brochure. Contains latest information on time-saving continuous preparation of dispersers. **No. 1272**

A strippable coating is available as a protection for metals and other surfaces against alkali and acid solutions, plating solutions, etc. Can be sprayed, brushed or rolled on. Thick coating is reusable. **No. 1273**

Three controlled-viscosity release agents for rubber and plastic molding and for die casting of certain alloys have been developed. They are said to be odorless, smokeless, non-corrosive, non-toxic. **No. 1274**

An aerosol dispenser for gibberellin, a new plant growth stimulant, has been developed. A glass vial with a metered valve provides measured dosages, is said to be both convenient and accurate. **No. 1275**

New developments in laboratory equipment now commercially available include corrosion testers, refrigerated centrifuges, stainless steel refrigerators, test cabinets, magnetic stirrers. **No. 1276**

The technology of liquid metals is discussed in a recent collection of papers now on sale in book form. The work deals with many aspects of the subject from the standpoint of the chemical engineer. **No. 1277**

For joining, filling, cladding, and surfacing masonry materials, three new plastic compounds are available. A brochure describes properties of the compounds and gives instructions for their use. **No. 1278**

Simple castings for atomic shields can be made from a new polyethylene-lead compound. The ratio of polyethylene to lead is variable for effective shielding against specific types of radiations. **No. 1279**

The making of glass-reinforced epoxy impressions is discussed in a new booklet. Applications of this widely used system are found in metalworking and model and pattern reproduction fields. **No. 1280**

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POLYETHYLENE RESINS:

PETROTHENE® 100 Series—high quality resins for uses demanding outstanding properties.

PETROTHENE 200 Series—general purpose resins for extrusion, injection, compression molding and paper coating.

PETROTHENE 300 Series—resins for wire covering and electrical insulation applications.

OTHER PRODUCTS:

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas), Normal Butyl, Amyl, Fusel Oil; Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL® PR.

Inorganic Chemicals: Ammonia, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sulfuric Acid.

Esters, Ethers and Ketones: Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone.

Intermediates and Fine Chemicals: Acetoacetarylides, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate solution, Urethan USP (Ethyl Carbamate).

Animal Feed Products: Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride Products, Curbay B-G® 80, Special Liquid Curbay®, DL-Methionine, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Concentrates, Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Vacatone® 40, Vitamin A, D_3 and K_3 Products, Antioxidant (BHT) Products.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Riboflavin USP, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

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Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F, b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton 50.00 -51.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1649- .1662
tanks lb. .1449- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1599- .1612
tanks lb. .1399- —
sand, dms. lb. .1624- .1647
tanks lb. .14½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19½- .22
tanks lb. .17 - —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .18¼- .20¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .99½- 1.00½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .952 - 1.446
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½- .83½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.029
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.63 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .18¾- .21¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —

Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Syn rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .124 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60

Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b cars, mines, long-ton 26.50 - —
Crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
bulk, dom and Canada, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 25.00 - —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

YOU CAN RECOVER
OVER 80%
PENTANES PLUS
FROM LEAN NATURAL GAS

100 pounds of Davison Silica Gel adsorbs 1.5 to 3.0 gallons of hydrocarbons at 80% recovery efficiency

Why lose valuable hydrocarbons suitable for sale as gasoline, when you can recover them so easily with Davison Silica Gel?

This desiccant has high capacity for moisture and hydrocarbons, so minimum size equipment does the job. You'll find, too, that Davison Silica Gel is readily reactivated . . . gives low dewpoints . . . resists fouling . . . gives low pressure drop . . . is hard, tough, non-dusting and non-corrosive.

Why not get the whole story? See for yourself why Davison Silica Gel is ideal for natural gas dehydration and hydrocarbon recovery. Write today for literature.

Progress Through Chemistry

DAVISON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of W. R. Grace & Co.
Baltimore 3, Maryland

Sulfur, Rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Sulfur dioxide, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.23.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

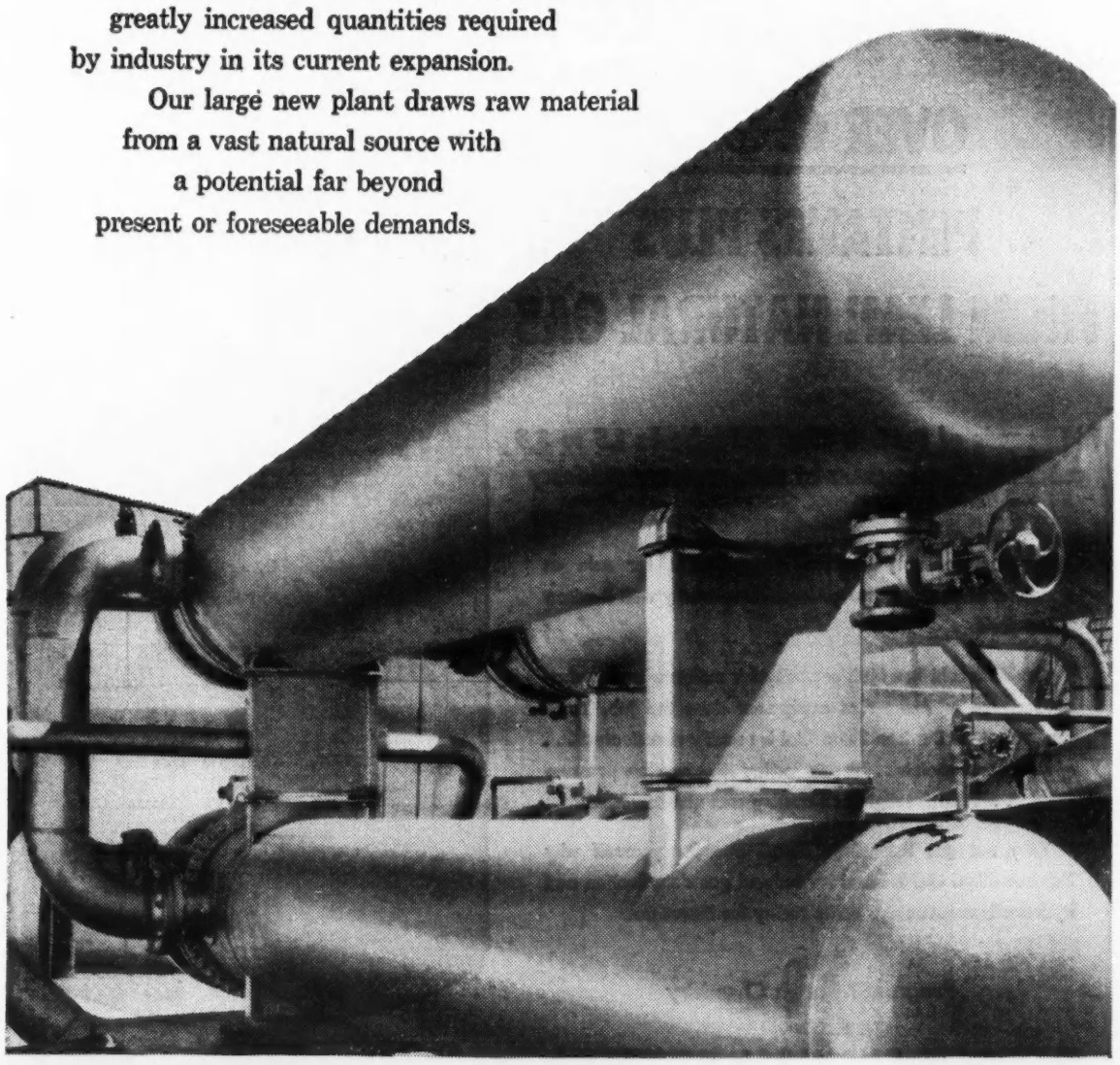
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- .12½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09¾- .09⅞
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
prime tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- .13¼
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .0620- —
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 - 70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E, of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 9.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms. kilo. 42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA., kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots. kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .93 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
Granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULFATE is a primary West End product and we have the production capacity to meet your needs

At West End, sodium sulfate is a prime product... not a by-product... and is being produced in the greatly increased quantities required by industry in its current expansion.

Our large new plant draws raw material from a vast natural source with a potential far beyond present or foreseeable demands.



WEST END

West End Chemical Company

DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.40	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

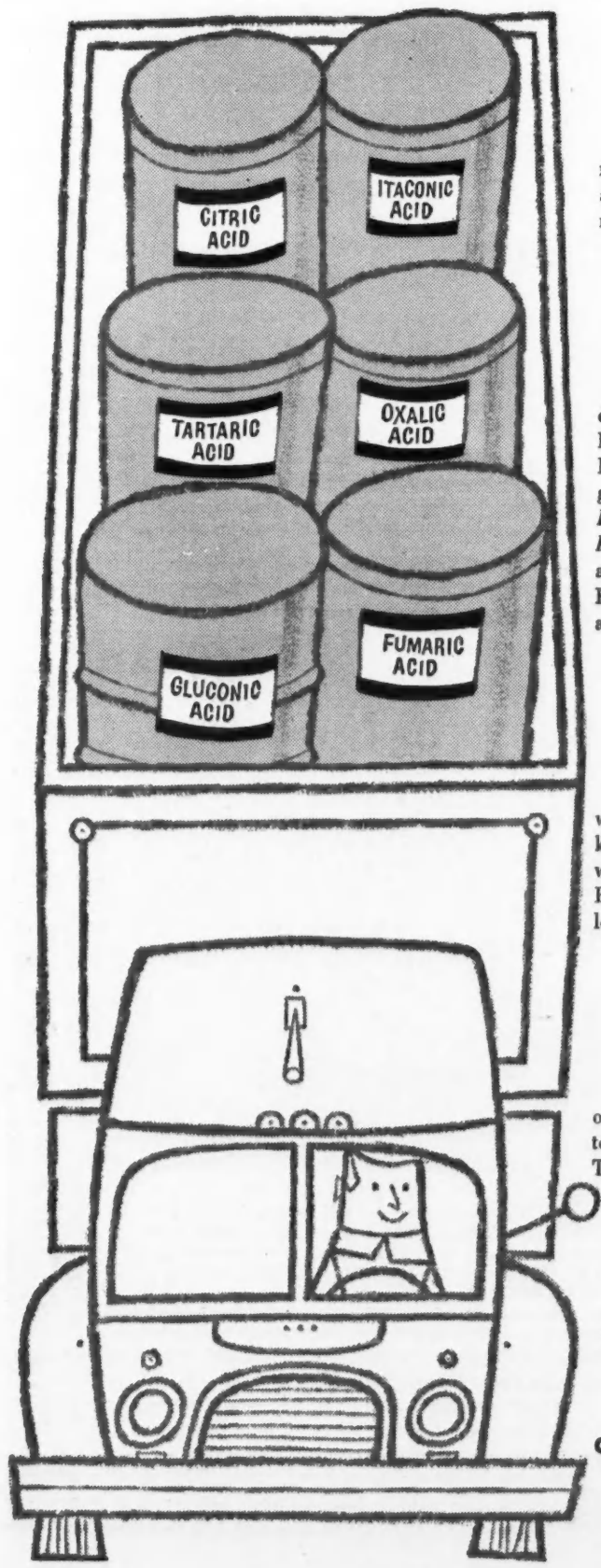
o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, ens	lb.	4.25	5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.29½	—
Birmingham, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Cleveland, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29½	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.29¼	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29½	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Pittsburgh, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal.	.29½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29½	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29½	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2 tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.32	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.31	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.2925	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.31	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.2925	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal	.31	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.32	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.32	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.97	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
Powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz tots, cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.40	—
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42½	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14½	—
dms. t.c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.13	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., divd	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.13¾	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd E	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	.16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. chys works frt adjusted	lb.	.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.32½	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.34½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., divd.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, divd. E	lb.	.49	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks same basis.	lb.	.46½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.45¾	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.40½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.51½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.23½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd E.	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. t.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	—
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works.	lb.	75.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.25¼	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	.25¾
tanks, New York	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, domestic, mills	lb.	.22¾	—
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works	lb.	4.10	4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.00	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	3.15	3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.36	.33
Turkey red, bbls., works	lb.	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns. dms	lb.	.38	.43
Tyrothricin, USP, bots	gram.	.55	.58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.33	.39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.35
Ultramarine blue divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald, with Chicago.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	.08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.07¾	—
Raw, American, bgs. works	lb.	.07½	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Undecylenic acid dms.	lb.	1.45	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., divd E., ex whse.	ton.	145.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) divd. E	ton.	110.00	—
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va	ton.	126.00	—
C grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	124.50	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	153.00	—
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.63	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.17	.19

V

Valonia beards, 40-42 tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	88.00	90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	73.00	—



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Valonia Extract—Xylidines

Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 · —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.23 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb 09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon tins lb 8.35 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 · —
whole tins lb 8.25 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb 7.00 —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 6.50 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 —
100-lb fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 3.15 · 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs. works lb 0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb .06 —
35%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb 0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb 11.75 11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 · 9.80
Java, cns. lb.18.50 20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.50 · —
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 · —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.

Victoria blue toner bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 · —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 · —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 · —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 · —
Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 · —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 · .13
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l., works lb. .26 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 · —
tanks, works lb. .25 · —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot 1.12 · —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 · —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 · —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 · —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 · —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 · —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 · —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 · —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 · —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 · —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 · —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 · —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 · —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 · —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram.215.00 · —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity, gram.175.00 · —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 · —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 · —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 · —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 · —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 · —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 · —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 · —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 · —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton.82.00 · —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.77.00 · —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb .0840 —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .13 · .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 · —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat. bls lb .20 · —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 · —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 4.50 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb 16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .27 —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 · —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 · —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 · —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 · —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 · —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 · —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ · —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 · —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 · —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 · —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 · —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 · —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 · —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 · —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 · —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 · —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 · —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 · —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ · —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 · —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 · —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 · —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 · —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 · —
Providence, R. I. gal. .34 · —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 · —
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 · —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 · —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 · —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 · —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 · —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 · —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 · —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 · —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

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Y

Yara, yara, ens.	lb.	2.15	2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —
Dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	- —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	- —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	- —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	- —
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.4[illegible]	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins,	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more,	lb.	.38	- —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works,	lb.	.40	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	- —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	- —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Soln 50% dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	10.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	- —
gran., fib dms., c.l. works,	100 lbs.	11.45	- —
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	- —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	- —
Basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
Zinc cyanide dms, 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
dms, smaller lots works	lb.	.57	- —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.... works	lb.	.1360	- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.49	- .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	- —
Prime western slabs, New York,	lb.	.10½	- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
red seal bgs., c.l. same basis,	lb.	.15¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	- .44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	- .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l. works,	lb.	.04½	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	- —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	- 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	- —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	- .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	- .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	- .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Wyandotte Elects Day, Ballantyne Resigns Post

William R. Day has been elected secretary of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Mr. Day, formerly assistant secretary and current legal director, was elected secretary of the corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries by the board of directors at its regular monthly meeting in Wyandotte. Ford Ballantyne, sr., has resigned as secretary, an office to which he was originally elected in 1921. He will continue to serve as vice-president and treasurer and a member of the board of directors.

Nat'l Distillers Team

—Continued from page 5

produced as a by-product of zirconium. These plants, plus laboratory facilities, will be transferred to Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation.

Each of the three participating companies will have equal representation on the board of Mallory-Sharon. James A. Roemer will continue as president.

Discussing the recent change in the titanium marketing picture as a result of the curtailed air force budget, Mr. Roemer states that Mallory-Sharon "will be capable of producing more titanium in 1957 than we can sell. However, our company will produce and ship this year approximately 20 to 25 percent more product output than in 1956.

Commercial Uses Seen Growing

"As titanium production has gone up," he points out, "prices have been reduced several times in a period of intense demand. Each price reduction tends to make commercial uses of titanium more attractive, and we expect the commercial market to grow appreciably within the next five to ten years. While commercial use of titanium is not now substantial, we believe the future of titanium lies in this direction."

P. R. Mallory was the first company chosen by the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics to do development in titanium in 1947, and Mallory-Sharon established the first US research laboratory devoted exclusively to titanium development.

An exclusive, royalty-free license in the United States to a new sodium reduction process developed by National for the production of titanium, zirconium and other metals will be granted to Mallory-Sharon, according to Dr. Robert E. Hulse, National's executive vice-president in charge of chemical operations. "This process," he says, "is believed to be the lowest cost method developed to date for the production of metal sponges."

Future of Zirconium

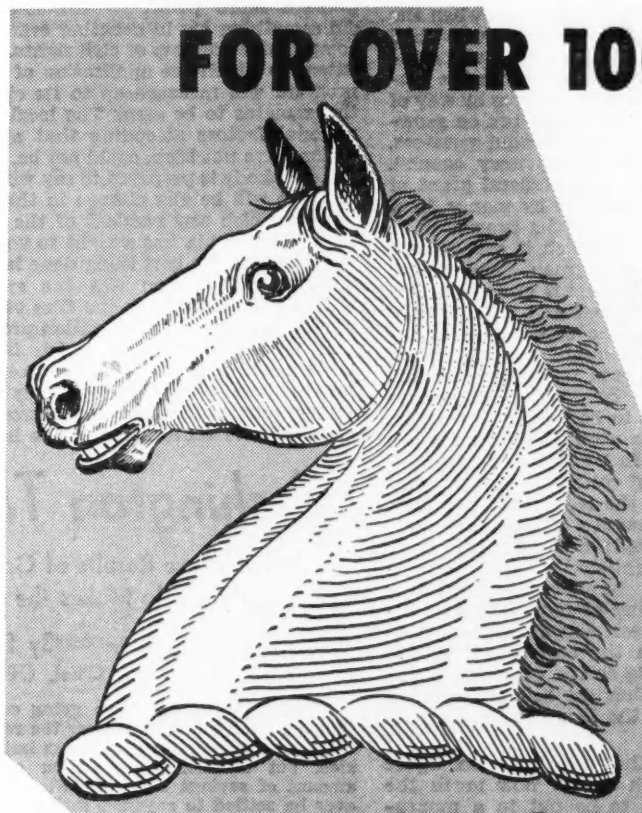
Commenting on the future of zirconium, Dr. Hulse believes its "commercial outlets will be not only commercial nuclear reactors, but also corrosion resistant equipment for the chemical and petroleum industries." Zirconium has an extremely low neutron-absorption rate and a high resistance to heat and corrision.

Consummation of the necessary financial arrangements is expected before the end of the year.

Soybean Association Elects Ohio Man as Its New Head

John Sawyer of London, Ohio, has been elected president of the American Soybean Association. He succeeds Albert Dimond of Lovington, Ill. C. G. Simcox of Assumption, Ill., has been elected ASA's vice-president, succeeding Mr. Sawyer. George M. Strayer of Hudson, Iowa, has been re-elected executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

FOR OVER 100 YEARS...



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- SELF CLEANSING CHARACTERISTICS } through its unique
- COLOR RETENTION } detergent action
- CONTROLLED CHALKING AND EROSION—through soap formation.

We will be glad to assist you in determining which HORSE HEAD ZINC OXIDE is best for you.

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Volume 172 **September 9, 1957** **No. 11**

Put the Farmer in Business

For those who are in one way or another interested in the idea of solving commercial problems by political means, there is much to be thought about in a comparison of the effects of the recent drought in the northeastern section of the country with those of the governmental soil bank in the way of reduction of the volume of farm crops. The first thing that will come up is the fact that the farmers are hollering for drought relief—at taxpayers' expense—and politicians are giving heed to such demands.

Next among the thinking agenda is the evidence that the drought could not be, as the soil bank has been, sidestepped by being confined to less productive acreage, while the remaining better soils were pepped up to extraordinary productive capacity.

In consequence of such conditions, the Connecticut legislature, for example, has been called into special session next week to take up matters of drought relief for farmers. It is to be doubted that commercial thinking will be the predominant influence behind whatever may be the result of that attention, when due consideration is given to such things as the reporting of a 50-percent drought cut in the corn crop in New Jersey about two weeks before a US departmental estimating that this year's national crop was going to be about 2 percent bigger than it had been guessed to be a month earlier.

There is some food for thought on the part of the friends of the farmer also in connection with the recent labor-trouble interference with the supplying of milk to a heavily populated portion of that northeastern section. It is quite easy to discover therein a goodly reason to believe that the real need of the farmer is in distribution, not in production—and is not for political palm-greasing. If the farmer had a properly developed and operated system of distribution, he could not overproduce anything.

It does not do the farmer any good to have the federal surplus disposal program revived and extended—at a cost of $1.3 million. It does not do the taxpayers in this country any good to have $300 million worth of farm crop surpluses given to "needy persons"—or somebody with a better standing — abroad. It does nobody any good to learn that, during the drought period, prices paid to the farmer went up a little more than 1.5 percent and those paid by consumers were increased at least six times that much.

Potato growers in Connecticut are seeking political aid by way of the providing of rainmakers services when the governor of New Jersey, who had turned down such a request, was signing a legislative bill to finance the promotion of his state's potatoes by way of funds got from an excise tax on growers and distributors of seed potatoes, administered by an advisory council. New Jersey has got a federal grant of $20,000 to be matched by money from the state agency for the promotion of poultry products, which it gets from a feed tax on poultrymen. The $40,000 will be devoted to study and promotion of marketing practices. The ancient antagonism of the cotton planter toward the "bear weevil" has broken out in a fight between onion growers and operators on commodity exchanges which appear to be getting increasing attention from growers of other products involved in trading in futures. A smaller crop of cotton is being forecast for this year; the federal price support has been increased a bit more than half a cent a pound; a five-year plan to liquidate the national stockpile of long-staple cotton has been announced—and the ginning of cotton up to mid-August, this year, was about 44 percent below that in the corresponding 1956 period, and big cotton growers are declaring that they are being threatened with ruin by the federal price-support program.

It may be that somebody can figure out from such things how much the farmer needs to be put in a money-making business. But, what is the answer to the question of how? It certainly does not lie in the direction of taxing the consumer to maintain the present policy of keeping the farmer out of business. It calls for promotion by local, state, and national trade and finance organizations, which must know that agriculture has an important part in the satisfactory attainment of their objectives, of ideas such as that expressed by the puzzled cotton growers:—"Sell a little cheaper, grow a little more. Let volume supply profit. Build bigger markets with cheaper cotton."

Congress Takes Time Off

The members of the Congress of the United States of America have stepped out of the largely unfinished job for which they are being paid and have gone home to busy themselves with all manner of other things, in no small part the development of assurance that they will not be dropped from the public payroll. Appraisals of what they did during their recent more or less steady occupation of their official workbenches run through an almost unlimited scale in number and variety, depending upon whether the "legal tender" in the terms of which it is evaluated is political, commercial, or social, and whether the basis of its standing is local, regional, national, international, or global.

Viewed commercially, the "work" of the congressmen in the recent shift has innumerable aspects. Despite unlimited protestations of a policy of economy and some (about 7 percent) trimming of requests for governmental spending money, the more or less thoughtfully selected representatives of the people who have to pay for such things hung on them the biggest bill ($67,160,000,000) rolled up in five years. And that does not measure what will be spent during the current fiscal year, because there is a quite impressive sum available in left-over funds and it is practically an even bet that "special emergency" appropriations will have to be made—a la that a short time ago for the Post Office Department—in the next working shift of the federal-funders.

In this area, the biggest disappointment comes from the "failure" of the funders to do anything in the direction of reduction of federal taxes which mean more than a little for the people as a whole, not only those who provide something or anything called entertainment. The correcting of that "failure" will, of course, be the goal of a big push when the "workers," having sold such an intention to their constituents, return to their official posts. The outcome of that push will depend upon a number of things which may or may not come to pass in the interim—such as the elimination of carelessness and wastefulness from the policies and practices which have to do with the official disposition of funds accumulated by way of somewhat more attentively supervised collections from taxpayers.

Politically, the congressmen operated so variously all over the lot that nobody can say what has been or what will be the effect upon the actions of voters. In some recent instances, those actions have shown quite clearly that the re-election of President Eisenhower is almost wholly without partisan significance. That, of course, is only one angle.

Socially, the congressional session—perhaps more politically influenced—did something big in enacting even the compromise program of civil rights. The extent to which the application of that program will measure up to its objective remains to be seen. The local and regional factors attending that application have not been, could not be, nullified. Nobody is prepared to say whether there will be any change in the extent to which any resident of the District of Columbia has a right to vote.

Nationally, the best thing done in the "overworked" session was the enactment of the bill giving the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation protection against disclosures which inevitably would make it almost impossible for that agency to get imperatively necessary assistance from any person or other private source. It is to be hoped that the example set in that enactment will be the controlling factor when the proposal to extend the mandate of disclosure to other federal agencies comes up for any measure of consideration in the next session.

It is in the international, or global, areas that the actually accomplished work of the recent session offers the biggest puzzle for would-be appraisers. It is generally opined that the President got something in connection with his urgently expressed desires for money for foreign aid. There is a very wide variety of opinions on whether he got what is needed—the evaluation of that need being a matter on which almost everybody has a somewhat different opinion. Those who have had actual experience other than political in some area of international friendship are mostly of the opinion that trade is the much preferable inducement. They know that money handed out seldom, if ever, gets to where it could do some real good. The actual effects are almost wholly political, controlled to a large extent by favoritism.

When appraised in terms of actual international, or mutual, security, the federal foreign aid program gives rise to questions of what happened in the case of Syria—and why; what is going to happen in relation to the new kingdom of Malaya. The realists know, and do not hesitate to say, that the only effective way in which Malaya can be helped along its new road is by the purchasing of its tin and rubber. Those who think along such lines are, of course, the ones who long have thought —and largely have known—that the cultivation of really beneficial mutual relations among the peoples of various countries is a job for business (private enterprise in this country), not for politics. They have not learned of anything recently that has had any influence toward making them change their minds.

Washington Talks It Over

What Were Results of Congress' Economy Drive? Smoke of a Wordy Battle Makes the Answers Unclear.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

A wordy battle has been going on for the past week or ten days over the results of the economy drive in congress last session, but whether the question of the amount of savings that was effected will ever be settled to anyone's satisfaction is a matter of pure speculation.

Estimates of savings range all the way from a little under $1 billion as contended by the White House to over $6.5 billion reported by economy-minded Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia. A purely disinterested group politically, has placed the savings at nearer to $4.5 billion.

The contentions of the White House that the economy bloc failed to make the inroads on the budget that has been claimed is believed to spearhead a drive by the administration to blunt the Democratic moves now under way to put through a tax reduction program next year in time for the voters to feel its effects before they go to the polls next November.

Even Sen. Byrd, who has been the biggest obstacle to such Democratic drives in the past, is now talking about the possibilities of a tax cut next year. He says, however, that it all depends on whether the President keeps the government spending within the limits set out in the appropriation bills.

The curtain will be raised on the tax reduction programs on the very first day of the next session starting January 7. Ways and means committee chairman Jere Cooper of Tennessee has announced that his group will start hearings on that date on the broad subject of tax rates with one thought in mind—reductions if at all possible.

'Most Investigated Industry'

The oil industry probably can claim the dubious distinction of being the most investigated industry of any in the country. Records will show that the committees of congress have spent more time and filled more pages with testimony and reports relating to various aspects of this industry than any other single industry in recent years.

And the end is nowhere in sight. Already spade-work is being performed for further probing when congress returns next January. The party-at-interest currently talking up the investigation is the small business committee of the house. It has just completed investigations into certain marketing practices of the industry, but it is planning to look further into the matter of "surplus" gasoline and its effect upon price wars.

One thing certain is that this will lead to another investigation of imports. At least one member of the committee places much of the blame for price wars on gasoline made from "cheap" foreign oil.

Harassed Margarine Makers

The oleomargarine industry has discovered that there is still another law on the statute books that can be brought into play by the dairy industry to harass its members. It is the packers and stockyards act administered by the Department of Agriculture to regulate operations of the meat packers.

This is a very broad law that gives the department wide powers to control actions of the industry. It is the same law that has enabled some food chains to escape Federal Trade Commission orders against their pricing practices because the chains happen to own or operate a meat packing plant and therefore are under the primary jurisdiction of the USDA.

The matter of regulating oleomargarine advertising under this law is now the subject of industry discussion by reason of a complaint filed by the department against Armour & Co. Armour has used the word "churned" in advertising its "Cloverbloom" margarine and the department has questioned whether this is proper.

Officials believe this suggests to prospective purchasers that the product is butter or is similar to butter. Armour, on the other hand, contends that the margarine actually is churned and contends that it should be permitted to use the word.

Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

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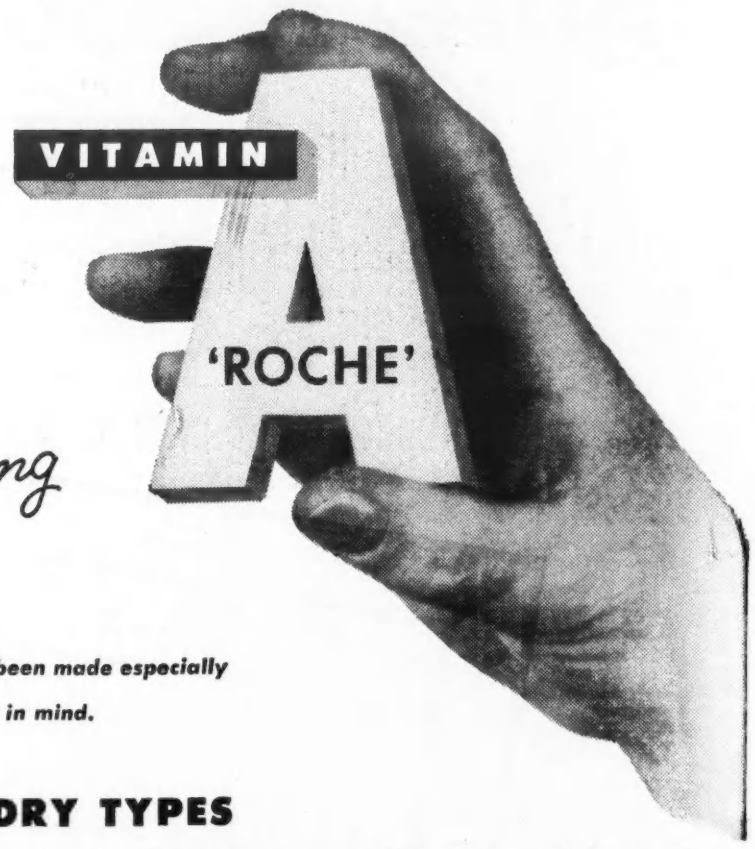

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Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidant-butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. In liquid form.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

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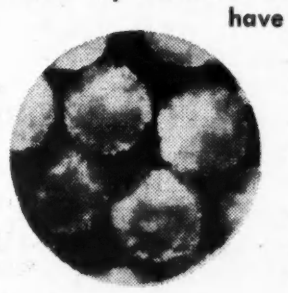
Packaging — All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

DRY TYPES

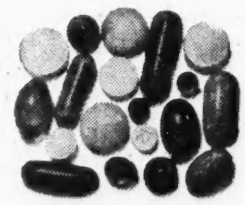
'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_3, powders have great advantages.



First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



Fourth, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules and powdered products such as food supplements.

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

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Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_3. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_3 per gram.

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Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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1958
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FEBRUARY 26, 1958
A 6-Year Study of the price behavior of the basic quantities of more than 2600 process materials, compiled by years from the weekly quotations of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Advertising Forms Close December 2, 1957

bu

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for February 26, 1958

The new Hi-Lo will quote 6 years of comparative prices of over 2600 chemicals and related process materials – a 20 percent increase in reference content over the 5 years covered by the 1957 Hi-Lo.

192 companies used 430 advertisements in the 1957 Hi-Lo issue. Some prepared special copy, many used their Green Book Directory plates.

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	1 Unit	6 or more Units
Page	$177	$167
Half-page	104	96
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Los Angeles 5, Calif.

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17717 Lomond Blvd.
Cleveland 22, Ohio

NEW YORK 7 (REctor 2-9820)
J. Stuart Auchincloss
Alexander E. Kane
G. Bronson Philhower
Harry L. Townsend

but, please phone or send us your Hi-Lo space reservation as soon as possible

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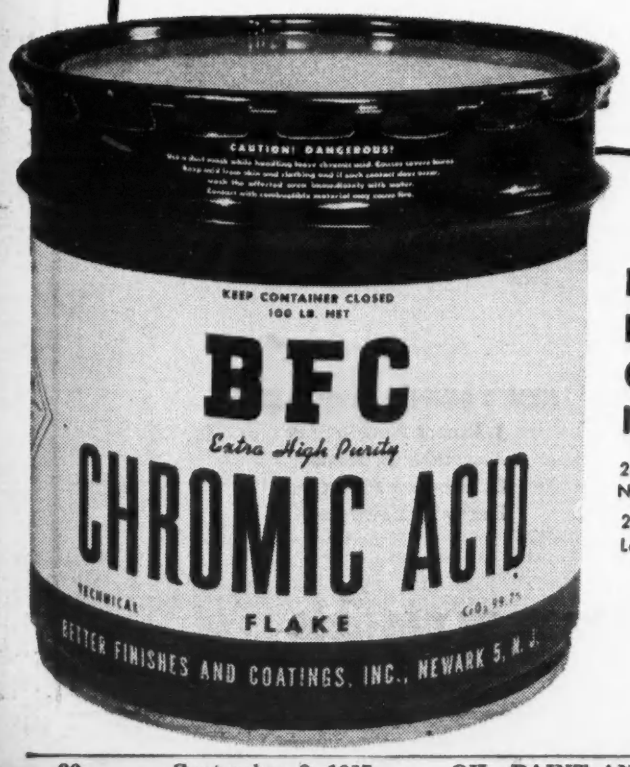
We keep that everlastingly in mind by holding the purity of our BFC Chromic Acid a little above the advertised 99.75+%. Takes some doing but it sure reduces sales costs all along the line.

Why not check the difference that T L C makes by sending us a modest order the next time you need Chromic Acid.



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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical producers reacted to pinched margins more strongly last week. Phosphoric acid and a host of sodium phosphates were put up on spot and contract effective October 1. Prices for caustic potash, refined sulfurs, and sodium nitrite have already been raised. A blanket increase on sodium sulfhydrate, sodium sulfide, and sodium tetrasulfide has been slated for the first of next month.

Copper and other nonferrous metals continued in a sick position, owing chiefly to heavy supplies. Copper metal sank lower, and tagging along down hill were copper carbonate and sulfate.

The industry last week had its back up about the bearhug lower copper prices have clamped on profit margins for chemicals. As a consequence, producers were reluctant to do anything about prices for chloride, as well as a number of other copper salts, despite the staggering market for primary metal.

A similar attitude was present during the recent drop in lead and zinc metals, when producers refused to budge on prices for chemicals, owing to increments in labor, freight, packaging and other costs.

One producer of metallic salts recently counteracted the vicissitudes of the primary tin market by increasing prices exclusive of fluctuations in the metal, in order to cover cumulative higher costs it had encountered over a long period of time.

On the bright side, steel production is estimated at 85 percent of capacity for the fourth quarter, and other consuming industries are optimistic about the October-December period. Hence, chemical producers feel that business should be pretty good from now until the end of the year.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 31 at 90.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.8 percent for the previous week, and 97.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

October 1 Price Advances

Barium carbonate, $7.50 per ton
Phosphoric acid, 25c. per cwt.
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., 30c. per cwt.
Monobasic, anhyd., 30c. per cwt.
Tribasic, anhyd., 40c. per cwt.
Tribasic, cryst., 20c. per cwt.
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, 28½c. per cwt.
Sodium sulfhydrate, dry grades, ½c. per lb.
liquid, $10 per ton
Sodium sulfide, ½c. per lb.
Sodium tetrasulfide, ½c. per lb.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, 28½c. per cwt.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caustic potash, dry, 60c. per cwt.
liquid, 25c. per cwt.
Sodium nitrite, 50c. per cwt.
Sulfur, refd., grades, 50c. per cwt.

Reduced

Copper carbonate, 6/10c. per lb.
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, 75c. per cwt.
Cryst., 40c. per cwt.
Monohydrated, 35c. per cwt.
Tribasic, 75c. per cwt.
Platinum, $2 per oz.
Stannic oxide, 2½c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
103.79	103.85	104.19	101.96

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric — Industrial demand continued to pick up. Current interest was active for large lots for immediate shipment, as steel and other end uses moved higher in production rates.

There is a lot of by-product acid around, as a result of heavy operations among producers of chlorinated organics. Consequently, competition is keen in areas of heavy supply.

Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel, glass, and fluorinated organics demands kept this market strong. Prices were expected to remain unchanged for the fourth quarter.

Nitric — Fertilizer inquiry was still lackadaisical. Industrial demands were stronger than during the previous week. Steel and stainless steel were active for large quantity shipments.

Phosphoric — Producers advanced phosphoric acid 25c. per hundred pounds across the board last week. The increase is scheduled to go into effect on spot and contract October 1.

Food grade 75 percent acid on that date will be quoted at $5.60 per cwt., tankcars, tank trucks, f.o.b. works; $7 per cwt., carboys, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $7.25 to $7.75 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Food grade 80 percent will be listed at $6 per cwt., tankcars, tank trucks, f.o.b. works; $7.85 per cwt., carboys, carlots, freight equalized, and $8.10 to $9.35 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

NF 85 percent grade will be priced at $6.65 per cwt., tankcars, tank trucks, f.o.b. works; $7.85 per cwt., carboys, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $8.75 to $9 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sulfuric — Rayon and steel outlook continued to improve, but fertilizer inquiry was not moving in active channels. The general industrial picture was better.

Steel production last week rose to an estimated 82.7 percent of capacity, or 2,116,000 tons from actual output the previous week of 2,103,000 tons, or 82.2 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Production for the corresponding week last year totaled 2,429,000 tons, or 93.8 percent of 1956 capacity.

Bases and Salts

Barium Chemicals — A major producer has advanced its price on barium carbonate by $7.50 per ton, effective October 1. This would make carbonate $114 per ton, bags, carlots, works, and $129 per ton, less carlots, works.

The rest of the trade were not willing to follow this advance, however, and there was some indication that other makers would hold the line, at least through October.

The following figures, in tons, represent barium chemicals produced, captively consumed and sold during 1955 and 1956, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

Chemical	Produced	Captively Used	Sold
Barium carbonate, 1956....	76,352	35,712	45,925
1955	78,946	31,938	53,274
Barium chloride, 1956.....	14,517	130	11,926
1955	14,668	120	12,343
Barium hydroxide, 1956 ..	16,957	120	16,672
1955	15,540	74	16,150
Barium oxide, 1956.....	19,316	8,117	11,222
1955	16,509	8,102	8,772
Barium sulfate, 1956.....	9,981	192	9,281
1955	10,722	367	9,976
Other*, 1956.....	1,808	190	1,420
1955	2,396	176	3,505

*Includes barium acetate, nitrate, peroxide, sulfide and other unspecified compounds. Specific chemicals may not be revealed by specific years.

Calcium Chloride—Demand was generally strong for use in dust control on secondary roads. However, producers reported that they were able to keep fairly well up on orders.

Caustic Potash—Prices were higher on spot last week and will be advanced on contract October 1. Liquid grades were boosted 25c. per hundred pounds, and solid grades, 60c. per cwt.

Liquid 45 percent caustic potash is now listed at $3.95 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works; $4.50 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, and $5.70 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Regular flake, 88-92 percent is priced at $9.75 per cwt., drums, carlots, works; and $11.25 per cwt., less carlots, same basis. Solid 88-92 percent is quoted at $9.30 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, and $10.80 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Caustic Soda—Paper industry demand remained strong during the week. Rayon and textile users continued to be optimistic about the coming quarter, and consequently showed more market activity.

Export business has been on the dull side in recent weeks. Trade sources put the blame on a dollar shortage among consumng countries, rather than on lack of actual buying interest.

Chlorine—This material moved fast last week, and producers reported that they were again selling about all they could make. There were no reports of actual shortages, but the trade felt that if busi-

ness continues to improve, local tight spots could develop.

Copper Carbonate—With lower metal, this chemical was reduced 6/10c. per pound, and quoted last week at 31¾c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 33¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Copper Chloride—There was strong tendency in the trade toward holding the present price of copper chlorides, both cupric and cuprous, despite the collapse in the producers' price of copper metal.

Heretofore, chlorides have followed copper metal fluctuations fairly closely. But it was conceded last week that the rapid decline in metal from its 46-cent price in February, 1956, down to 27c. last week, has done little more than maul the margins of copper chemical producers.

As a result of steadily mounting costs in labor, packaging, power and other factors, it was pointed out that in recent times, reductions in chloride, as well as most of the other copper chemicals, have not been as realistic as they could have been in regard to dealing with the cost-price squeeze.

Copper Sulfate—With lower copper, CP sulfate was dropped to 18.10c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works. Crystals (99 percent) were quoted lower, at $11.55 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $12.05 to $14.55 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Monohydrated sulfate was quoted at the reduced price of $21.15 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, and $21.90 per cwt., less carlots, works. Tribasic was cut to $25.45 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $26.45 to $29.45 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Nitrite—Effective last week on spot, prices were boosted 50c. per hundred pounds. Higher contract prices will go into effect October 1.

Sodium nitrite is now priced on spot at $9 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $11 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Phosphate, Dibasic—A producer will put anhydrous material up 30c. per hundred pounds, effective on spot and contract October 1.

Disodium phosphate anhydrous will then be priced at $7.95 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $8.45 to $8.95 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Sodium Phosphate, Monobasic—Anhydrous monosodium phosphate has been put up 30c. per cwt., effective on spot and contracts October 1. Material then is scheduled to be listed at $9 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $9.40 to $10 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic—Tribasic

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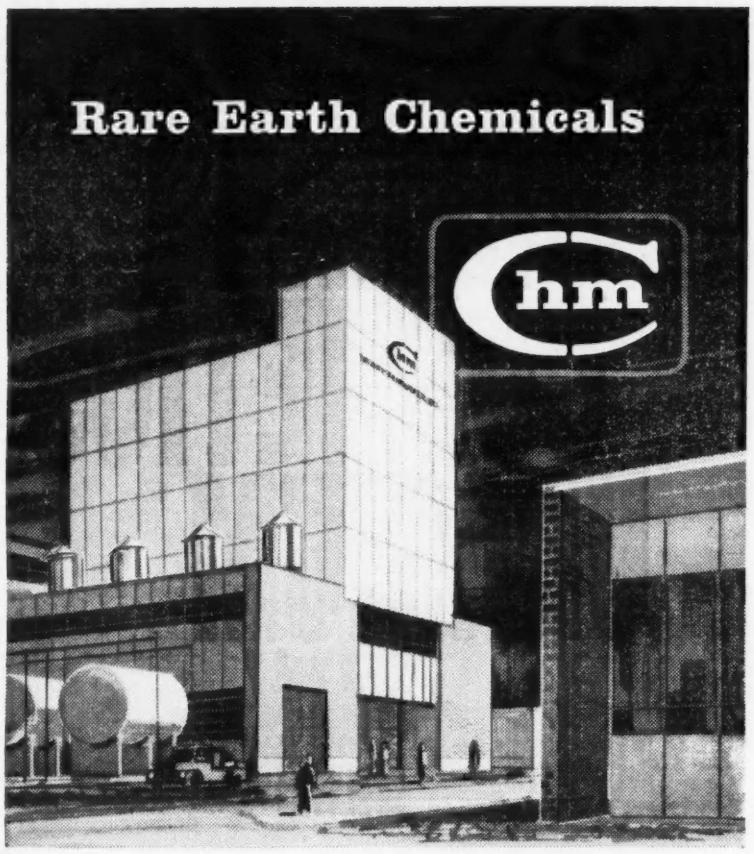

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Heavy Chemicals

crystals have been scheduled for a 20-cent increase across the board October 1 spot and contract by a producer.

This would make the new quotation $4.60 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $5 to $5.50 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

At the same time, anhydrous trisodium phosphate has been lifted 40c. per cwt., and will be quoted October 1 at $9.05 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $9.45 to $10.05 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Pyrophosphate — Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (anhydrous) has been scheduled for an increase of 28½c. per pound by a maker, effective October 1 on spot and contract.

New price would then be $7.81 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $9.21 to $9.71 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, depending on quantity.

Sodium Sulfhydrate — Producers have advanced flake (70-72 percent) ½c. per pound across the board, effective October 1. On that date, sulfhydrate will be quoted at 7¼c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 8¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Liquid sodium sulfhydrate (40-44 percent) has been increased $10 per ton, effective October 1. New price will be quoted at $130 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, 100% basis.

Sodium Sulfide — Producers put up sodium sulfide ½c. per pound across the board. Effective October 1, prices are scheduled to be 6c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, freight equalized, and 7c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, for flake.

Fused sodium sulfide on that date will be listed at 5½c. per pound, barrels, carlots, works, freight equalized, and 6½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Tetrasulfide—Liquid 40 percent tetrasulfide has been scheduled for a ½c. per pound increase across the board, effective October 1. New prices should range from 4½c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, to 5½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate—A producer has boosted prices 28½c. per cwt. across the board, effective October 1 on spot and contract.

Effective that date, sodium tripoly will be newly quoted at $8.16 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $8.56 to $9.06 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Stannic Oxide—With lower tin, stannic oxide was reduced to 99½c. to $1.00½ per pound.

Sulfur—Effective on spot immediately,

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Heavy Chemicals

and on contract October 1, refined grades of sulfur have been boosted 50c. per hundred pounds by a producer. The move came as a result of increased labor, freight and operational costs.

Following are new prices: Refined flowers, NF, $5.25 per cwt., bags, f.o.b. mines; $6.60 per cwt., barrels, same basis. Refined light flour, $4.85 per cwt., bags, mines, and $5.85 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

Refined lump, $4.55 per cwt., bags, mines; rolls, $5.10 per cwt., bags, mines, and $5.85 per cwt., barrels, same basis; salt block, $4.75 per cwt., bags, mines, and virgin block, $4.80 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

Refined rubbermakers has been raised to $4.50 per cwt., bags, mines, and $5.65 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

At the same time, it was announced that due to increased freight rates, prices of refined sulfurs on the east coast have been lifted 60c. per cwt., and ground sulfurs in the area have been put up 10c. per cwt.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—The market sagged again last week, dropping 1½c. per pound, as primary producers retreated under pressures of lower custom smelters' prices, a weak world market, and one of the lengthiest supply positions in recent years.

Electrolytic copper was newly quoted at 27c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters early in the week applied a bit of leverage to the drop by cutting their copper to 26½c. per pound, a full 2c. per pound below the then-in-effect 28½c. price of primary producers.

The 27-cent price is the lowest in effect since shortly after Korean war controls were lifted in February, 1953. The price was pegged at 24½c. during the Korean war. When prices were decontrolled after the emergency, metal promptly rose to 27½c. on March 3, 1953.

There had been some hope among primary producers that the old price would hold until demand got going again after the Labor Day lull. However, it was reported that the steadily mounting stocks and the weak London market were too much of a depressing influence.

Platinum—Market eased lower. Metal was off $2, quoted at $82 to $87 per ounce, spot.

Tin—Metal was slightly lower last Friday, quoted at 93c. per pound, spot, for Straits.

Hercules Augments

—Continued from page 5

has been producing propellants for Hercules since the company was formed in 1912.

Kenvil has been the focal point for most research and development done by Hercules on solid propellants. The first "Bazooka" rocket propellant was produced at Kenvil, and the first shipment of Bazooka rockets was flown to the African battlefront in World War II from an emergency production line set up at Kenvil.

The New Jersey plant served as a primary training ground for personnel sent to man the five government arsenals built and operated by Hercules during World War II, and the plant itself served as a pattern for the construction of those ordnance plants.

Much of the technique in the development of cast double-base propellant for rockets was done at Kenvil, and in 1946 the first pilot line was established there to cast large-sized solid propellants for aircraft jet-assist take-off units, and other applications.

Research and development and production of experimental quantities of "Jetpak" units have been carried out at Kenvil since 1946.

These new facilities will be completed at Kenvil early in 1958 to augment existing production facilities there, the company announced.

Atomic Insurance

—Continued from page 3

the public for large radioactive cobalt-60 sources beginning March 1. The decision is based on indications from private industry that it is preparing to provide this service at a reasonable price.

Companies which so far have indicated intent to enter the business of large-source encapsulation are Nuclear Systems, a division of Budd Company, Philadelphia, and Picker X-Ray Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nuclear Systems has informed the commission that it is prepared now to encapsulate cobalt-60 sources up to 50,000 curies. Picker is designing a "hot cell" to handle cobalt-60 sources up to 1 million curies.

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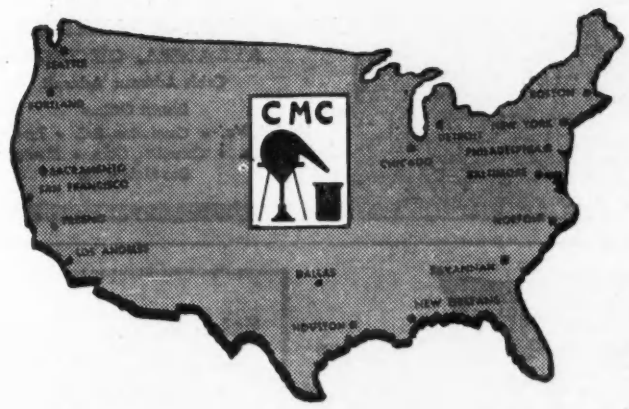

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Agricultural Chemicals

Conditions on spot continued to reflect the post seasonal tone of the market last week, dealers and producers here reported. However, some producers suggested that in the light of recent freight rate advances, some price adjustments were inevitable. A major producer of ammonium nitrate last week, in the light of the freight rates change, announced a rise in the price of nitrate for October 1. The material, which had originally been scheduled to advance $2 according to contract, will be advanced $4 to a $68 per ton price level. It was also noted that prices in urea, despite the advance made earlier in the year, might be advanced too.

On the whole the market appeared to be heavily stocked. The recent demand for fall planting in some areas took a slice off the top of the supply picture but the demand wasn't enough to change the situation on the whole.

In the pesticidal line DDT continued to show a highly competitive market as did a number of the other items. In the foreign market, dealers and producers here noted that the secondary seasonal period was sinking out of existance. Government and UN sales are at present considered the major stanchions of this material with material moving to such areas as India, Asia and Africa.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
110.72	110.72	110.73	107.22

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances
Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton

In the animal proteins market, some castor was reported for sale for October delivery at the previously standing nominal listing of $45.50 per ton. The rest of this market remained relatively relaxed with little movement noted in any areas.

A major producer noted that price schedules for October 1 advances in anhydrous ammonia will be put into effect according to contract terms. This information followed earlier rumors that price shifts, owing soft sales during the seasonal period and heavy stocks on hand at present, might be left at standing spot quotes. However, one source noted that recent freight price advances made adherence to the price schedule inevitable.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—October 1 price changes will go into effect for this material despite earlier rumors to the contrary. The material, which is slated to climb $4 per ton in October according to contract schedule, is in the same supply position as a number of other agriculture chemicals. A factor touching most chemicals these days, however, and that may be of importance in this instance, is the recently introduced advances in freight price schedules. This has prompted the strengthened advance in ammonium nitrate slated for October 1.

Production of this material during May amounted to 308,755 short tons according to a report by the Bureau of Census. This figure was somewhat short of the May production tally of 334,209 short tons, though it stands well above the figure for June of the year previous of 262,093 short tons. Stocks at production plants in June was 54,714 short tons as compared with the computed 65,136 short tons on hand in producing plants in the month previous.

Ammonium Nitrate—This material, scheduled to advance $2 per ton on October 1 according to contract, will be advanced another $2 or $4 in all. This will advance the spot listing to $68 per ton on October 1. The extra price advance will be put into effect, one major producer noted, because of the recently introduced advances in freight rates.

Total production of this material during June amounted to 191,036 short tons compared to the May production figure of 229,381 short tons and the figure for June of the previous year of 158,318 short tons, according to a report by the Bureau of Census. Stocks at producing plants were computed at 45,224 short tons in June as compared with the May total of 41,588 short tons.

Broken down, the government figures show that 164,787 short tons of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate was produced in June as compared with the 203,062 short tons produced in May and the 124,949 short tons produced during June of the year previous. Stocks of fertilizer grade material during June were tallied at 35,386 short tons as compared with the 32,526 short tons on hand in May.

Animal Proteins—The market for this material for the most part remained stolid though one sign of activity—the announcement of the pending arrival of some castor pomace on spot—was noted. The material, slated for October delivery, has been listed for shipment at $45.50, the prevailing nominal listing, it was said. The material will be arriving from an eastern production point.

The fishmeal and fishscrap market was reported completely unchanged from its previous position and prices throughout all areas of the animal proteins market stood at old positions.

Superphosphate—This material will not shift price on October 1, one major dealer here reported last week. The material will stand at present listings, it was said. Shifts in the costs of manpower or oil might prompt some shift but this is not anticipated.

United States June production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 170,537 short tons (100% A. P. A.) compared with May, 1957, output of 211,784 short tons. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 81,963 tons, or a decrease of 53 percent from the volume shipped during the previous month. Stocks held by producing plants as of June 30, 1957, totaled 271,717 tons or 31 percent more than those held on May 31, 1957.

Urea — One producer here noted last week that despite the price advance made in this material earlier in the year, a further advance might take place because of the recently instituted advances in freight rates. This, the producer said, might take place in the face of currently easy positions on the market.

Pesticides

Seasonal purchase for the secondary foreign trade pesticide market has begun to taper off, one source noted last week, The mainstay of the market at present is ICA (government) and United Nations purchases for India, Korea, Africa and some of the Asiatic nations. The agency purchases are generally the buoy that keeps the market functioning through the winter months. The secondary seasonal period, which closes about November, is considered much smaller than the primary period which approximates in time, that of our domestic market.

Copper Sulfate—This material broke in price last week, dealers here reported. This was reportedly a continuation of earlier declines with prices for crystals and tribasic material falling 40c. and 75c. per cwt., respectively. Declines in other related materials such as monohydrated copper sulfate, copper carbonate and the oxides are expected in a few days. The new carlot price for copper sulfate in crystal form is $11.55 per cwt., while tribasic material is now available at $25.45 per cwt.

A government report on production of this material noted recently that shipments exceeded production for the first time since April and stocks decreased five percent. At the July rate of shipments, inventories were sufficient for less than three weeks requirements, the Bureau of Mines disclosed.

Foreign trade data for July was not available. There were no exports of copper sulfate in June and exports were noted at 2,862 tons.

Aliphatic Organics

Producers have reported steady growth in demand for 1,1,1-trichloroethane ever since this solvent was introduced commercially in 1954 and predicted last week that its potentialities would result in substantial new markets in the years ahead. Metal cleaning has accounted for most consumption, based on high solvent power, limited toxicity—the threshold tolerance is 500 ppm—and low fire hazard. Additional uses include dry cleaning, depression of vapor pressure in aerosol formulations, addition to cutting oils, intermediate use in manufacture of solvent-activated adhesives and use as a carrier for dry lubricants. Producers reported having geared operations to accommodate current demand plus considerable additional business.

A major producer late last week announced price increases on carbon disulfide amounting to 1/10 cent per pound across the board effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract business.

Blackstrap molasses sold ½ cent per gallon cheaper at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand there was slow, with supply adequate and trading very light. Price of blackstrap remained unchanged at New York, where demand was slow to moderate and supply adequate. Buying at midwestern feed mixing centers was confined for the most part to sufficient to cover immediate requirements. In general, molasses markets were weak. Prices declined from ¼ cent to ½ cent per gallon in the Gulf area and middle west but remained unchanged at west and east coast points.

While vinyl acetate moved a little more slowly in August, it was still a strong item, and producers counted on a marked increase in this business in September.

Acetic Acid—There was good tone to this market in recent weeks, and the industry looked to marked improvement in the fourth quarter. Textile producers were optimistic about their business prospects for the incoming quarter, and acetic acid would be in better demand if they're right, it was pointed out.

Carbon Disulfide—A major producer late last week announced price increases amounting to 1/10c. per pound across the board effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract business.

According to the new schedule, tanklots will be sold on a delivered basis at 5 55/100c. per pound and drumlots will be sold on a works basis, freight equalized to competitive points, as follows: 55-gallon drums, carlots, 7 1/10c. per pound; 55-gallon drums, less carlots, 8 6/10c. per pound; 5-gallon drums, 30 drums to carlots, 13 1/10c. per pound, and 5-gallon drums, less than 30 drums, 16 1/10c. per pound.

Glycerine—There were no changes apparent here last week. Some 80 percent crude was bought from abroad at 14½c. per pound, c.i.f., for October delivery, but the market in foreign crude remained generally nominal. Domestic material was bringing 17½c. per pound, 88 percent basis, and some sales were reported at 18c. per pound.

Demand for refined glycerine was steady at moderately good volume, with production geared close to sales volume.

A total of 90,964,000 pounds of glycerine was available in June of this year, Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers indicated. This figure was made up of 17,927,000 pounds produced, 1,477,000 pounds imported and stocks at producers' plants as of the beginning of the month amounting to 71,560,000 pounds. Some 815,000 pounds was exported, leaving 90,149,000 pounds available to the domestic market. Since producers had 70,208,000 pounds on hand at the end of the month, apparent domestic consumption was 19,941,000 pounds.

In June, 1956, production amounted to 19,188,000 pounds, and 778,000 pounds was imported. Adding the 65,020,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants as of the first of that month, total available glycerine during the month was 84,986,000 pounds. Available to the domestic market after export of 1,214,000 pounds was 83,772,000 pounds. Producers' stocks at the end of the period were 64,595,000 pounds, indicating domestic consumption of 19,177,000 pounds.

Some 193,538,000 pounds of glycerine had been made available in the first six months of this year, including 62,247,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants as of the beginning of the period, production of 120,643,000 pounds and 10,648,000 pounds imported. Exports amounted to 4,242,000 pounds, leaving 189,296,000 pounds available to the domestic market. Stocks at the end of the period were 70,208,000 pounds, indicating apparent domestic consumption during the six months of 119,088,000 pounds.

Total available glycerine in the first six months of calendar 1956 was 192,312,000 pounds, consisting of 51,977,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants initially plus 131,133,000 pounds produced and 9,202,000 pounds imported during the period. Exports amounted to 5,385,000 pounds, leaving 186,927,000 pounds available to the domestic market. Since producers' stocks at the end of the period were 64,595,000 pounds, apparent domestic consumption over the six months added up to 122,322,000 pounds.

Molasses—Blackstrap sold ½c. per gal-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
131.14	131.15	131.17	130.20

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Carbon disulfide, 1/10c. per lb.

Ethyl Alcohol: June

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

	June 1957	June 1956	July 1, 1956-June 30, 1957	July 1, 1955-June 30, 1956
NET PRODUCTION				
Undenatured ....proof gals.	31,755,378	43,754,955	425,418,101	485,483,890
Completely denatured....wine gals.	16,606	43,702	538,819	672,587
Specially denatured ....wine gals.	16,648,888	22,302,784	234,752,417	267,553,530
WITHDRAWALS				
Undenatured, tax paid....proof gals.	1,070,779	1,033,253	11,468,948	10,965,574
Tax free....proof gals	31,531,131	41,640,865	441,656,888	502,050,313
Completely denatured....wine gals.	19,512	42,229	536,996	669,388
Specially denatured....wine gals.	17,732,193	24,345,250	234,066,978	266,078,785
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD				
Undenatured ....proof gals.	26,597,309	38,164,509	26,597,309	38,164,509
Completely denatured....wine gals.	9,104	11,148	9,104	11,148
Specially denatured....wine gals.	5,968,964	6,843,840	5,968,964	6,843,840

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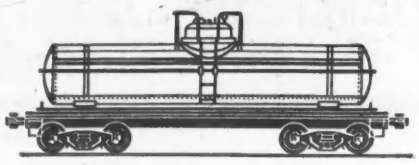

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Aliphatic Organics

Ion cheaper at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand there was slow, with supply adequate and trading very light. Quotations ranged from 17c. to 18c. per gallon, with most transactions consummated at 17½c. per gallon and quotations at the upper end of the range largely nominal.

Price at New York remained unchanged at 23c. per gallon. Demand at New York was slow to moderate, with supply adequate.

Buying at mid-western feed mixing centers was confined for the most part to sufficient to cover immediate requirements.

In general, markets were weak. Prices declined from ¼c. to ½c. per gallon in the Gulf area and middle west but remained unchanged at west and east coastal points.

Exports of inedible molasses amounted to 133,006 tons through the first nine months of the fiscal year begun last October 1, as compared to 45,943 tons exported in the like period in the fiscal year previous. Total exports in the fiscal year ended September 30 1956, were 69,970 tons.

Imports of inedible molasses amounted to 842,617 tons through the first nine months of the fiscal year begun last October 1, as compared to 1,994,818 tons imported in the like period in the fiscal year previous. Total imports in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1956, were 2,337,147 tons.

Sorbitol—This material was in stronger demand for use in combination with glycerine in the alkyd resins field, trade sources noted. The lower price of glycerine competitive to pentaerythritol was cited as the apparent factor in this trend.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane—Producers reported steady market growth since this solvent was first introduced commercially in 1954 and predicted substantial new markets would be developed in the years ahead.

Metal cleaning has accounted for most consumption. Properties claimed for it include high solvent power plus safety in the form of limited toxicity (a threshold tolerance of 500 ppm, as compared to only 25 ppm for carbon tetrachloride) and low fire hazard (no fire or flash point).

Additional uses include dry cleaning, operation as a vapor pressure depressant in aerosol formulations and as an additive to cutting oils. It has been in demand also as a carrier for dry lubricants and for use in manufacture of solvent-activated adhesives.

Producers have geared operations to accommodate current demand plus considerable additional business.

Prices were unchanged. In the east, they were 13¾c. per pound in tankcars, 4,000 gallons minimum, straight or compartmented, and in tank transports, maximum state weight load, but not less than 30,000 pounds; 14½c. per pound for a minimum of 1,000 gallons in compartmented tank transports and straight or compartmented tank wagons; 14¾c. per pound in 600-pound drums, carlots or mixed carlots and in truckloads or mixed truckloads, tariff minimum truckload, but not less than 23,000 pounds gross; 17¾c. per pound in 600-pound drums, less carlots, less truckloads. The foregoing prices were on a freight allowed basis via route of seller's choice.

Quotations were the same from west coast stock points, except that: carlots were 14¾c. per pound freight allowed via route of seller's choice on 40,000 pounds gross (where no 40,000-pound tariff car exists, freight was allowed on the applicable tariff car) and truckloads from west coast points were 14¾c. per pound for 40,000 pounds or less, freight allowed not to exceed rail tariff carlot rates.

Vinyl Acetate—Producers said business had been a little slower during August than they had anticipated but added that this fact was not appraised as indicative of a fundamental trend. They said that the market was, in spite of the August decline, on a firm footing. They were optimistic about the prospects for business in September.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer — Polymers and copolymers continued to provide firm support for this market. The monomer was in comfortable supply, with demand strong.

There have been persistent rumors that a leading chemical manufacturer, acting jointly with one or more other firms, was making preparations to go into manufacture of PVC. As of last week, the rumors had not been confirmed.

Obituaries

Mike Firstenberg

Mike Firstenberg, president of Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York, died August 30. Mr. Firstenberg founded his company in 1944. Prior to that, he was with First Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y., of which his brother, Fred, is president. Also surviving is another brother, Harold, president of Machinery & Equipment Company, San Francisco.

Dr. Roy Herman Kienle

Dr. Roy Herman Kienle, a chemist and director of the research service department of the Stamford, Conn., laboratories of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died September 2 in Stamford. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Kienle was formerly director of applied research at Cyanamid in Bound Brook, N.J. He conducted research for General Electric Company from 1919 to 1933.

George Granger Brown, dean of the University of Michigan's college of engineering, and former president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, died August 26 in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was sixty years old.

John P. Eberhart, a New York broker in vegetable wax for more than thirty years, died September 3 in Baltimore, Md. He was sixty-seven years old.

Earl Warren Tinker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, died August 31 in Rapid City, S. D. He was sixty-six years old.

DuPont Pressures

—Continued from page 5

out of a hundred had ever used a push-button spray to treat burns.

Yet, duPont marketers pointed out, such products have been available on the open market for at least three years, with the push-button package offering distinct advantages over other types of containers so far as painless, easy, fast application of medicaments is concerned.

An even greater lack of consumer awareness of availability of pharmaceutical preparations in pressurized packages exists in the spray bandage and antiseptic fields, the duPont survey showed.

Only 3 percent of the women interviewed had heard of spray bandages and only one in a thousand had actually used one. In the case of antiseptics, only 2 percent of the interviewees were aware such products were available in spray packages, and only four out of every thousand women had used them.

Total dollar market for drug and pharmaceutical products that might be packaged as aerosols, excluding prescription items, has grown steadily at an average rate of five million dollars per year to a total of about $175 million in 1956, according to the market research section of the company's "Freon" products division.

That division manufactures the "Freon" propellents used to provide dispensing pressure in many of the hundred or more different types of aerosol products.

"If this growth rate continues, a 200 million dollar market is foreseen in 1960," they estimated, adding, "obviously aerosols will never replace all of this market; a 10 percent share for aerosols should be attained easily by 1960 with proper promotion."

About fifty different pharmaceutical or drug products are now available in pressurized containers, including such things as preparations for burns, external antiseptics, poison ivy remedies, nose drops, nasal sprays and inhalants, and a few prescription items like an octyl nitrite preparation for aborting certain types of heart attacks.

Slightly more than 800,000 pharmaceutical aerosol packages were produced in 1953 and an estimated two a quarter million units, retail-valued at about $3.5 million, were turned out last year, duPont said.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

While consumers showed more interest in later needs, demand for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to actual needs last week. Steady tone prevailed in most materials and quotations were unchanged and well held. Potato starch moved in fair volume for immediate delivery, while interest in carlots lagged.

Of interest to tanners was the signing of a bill by President Eisenhower August 30 suspending import duty for three years on tanning extracts which becomes effective in thirty days. Under HR 2842, the following tanning extracts will be allowed to enter this country dutyfree: Chestnut, cutch, divi-divi, hemlock, mangrove, myrobalans, oak, quebracho, sumac, valonia, wattle and other extracts, decoctions and preparations of vegetable origin used for tanning and combinations and mixtures of the foregoing. That is, providing the foregoing does not contain alcohol and is not specially provided for.

The legislation limits paragraph 38 of the tariff act to the following dyeing extracts: Chlorophyll fustic, logwood, Persian berry, saffron, safflower, saffron cake, and other extracts, decoctions and preparations of vegetable origin used for dyeing coloring or staining.

Some of the items in this paragraph, because of trade agreements that have been negotiated over the years, carry duties ranging from 3¾ percent to 7½ percent ad valorem instead of 15 percent.

Weekly average rate of fiber consumption on woolen and worsted systems in July was 20 percent below the June and 11 percent below July, 1956, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

The weekly average raw wool consumption in July was 5.958 million pounds (scoured basis), 20 percent below the June and 15 percent below July, 1956. Consumption of apparel class wool was 21 percent below June and 18 percent under July, last year. Carpet class wool consumption was 18 percent below the preceding month and 5 percent less than the July, 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

Sodium hydrosulfite, less c.l. or t.l., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Zinc hydrosulfite, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
103.52	103.52	103.50	107.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—New business was limited for the most part to immediate requirements. Withdrawals continued in moderate volume. Prices were unchanged all down the line.

Sodium Acetate — Business continued restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consuming interest was moderate and confined to actual needs. Carlots and truckloads were maintained at the recent decline to 23¾c. per pound while smaller quantities were raised to 24¾c. effective September 1.

Zinc Hydrosulfite—Lower production cost resulted in the reduction of ½c. in quotations. Carlots and truckloads were cut to 21½c. per pound, drums f.o.b. works and lesser quantities to 23½c., same basis.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Firm tone prevailed and prices were stronger. Buying interest was quite active, for prompt delivery. Flake ranged from $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, and powder, $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, prompt delivery, depending upon quantity. Technical remained steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production in July totaled 45,356,000 pounds, 24 percent more than July last year and 78 percent above the 1951-55 average for this month. Quantities used for consumption, drying and freezing were all larger than a year ago. Egg solids production during July amounted to 2,888,000 pounds against 1,678,000 pounds, July 1956 and 1951-55 average of 1,787,000 pounds. Output of whole egg solids amounted to 1,343,000 pounds; albumin solids 821,000 pounds and yolk solids, 724,000 pounds. Production in July last year were 477,000 pounds, 557,000 pounds and 644,000 pounds, respectively.

Corn Dextrin — Market was steady at the recent advance of 5c. per pound due to higher freight rates. Trading was light and spotty. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch — Business was still restricted to actual needs. Prices were maintained at the recent boost of 4c. per pound, because of higher freight rates. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply.

Egg Yolk — Strong tone featured this market. Prices advanced in some quarters and ranged from $1.07 to $1.11 per pound, as to quantity and seller. Trading was reported moderate for prompt needs.

Potato Starch — This market remained steady, despite limited demand for actual needs. Interest in carlot quantities was still quiet, according to trade sources. Carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. per pound, for shipments below the Mason-Dixon line, and 6½c. per pound, Idaho mills, less ½c. per pound, to eastern points. Stocks on spot, were held at 8¼c. to 9¼c., warehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was reported slow. Siamese flour was quiet. Medium grade was available at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock New York, September shipment and A grade at 6.15c., same basis. Brazilian was inactive and quoted nominally at 9½c. per pound, exdock, carlots, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest continued slow. Offers for shipment were available at unchanged levels. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—There was again little interest in negotiation of new business. Material previously contracted for moved in general according to schedule. Prices were steady at 7½c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, New York.

Myrobalans—Trading continued slow. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged for all grades. Genuine J1's were quoted at $60 to $62 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's, at $75 to $76, and Bombay, at $55 to $56, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consumer interest was reported restricted to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Primary market was unchanged. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary at 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, for prompt shipment.

Two of the principal firms in Paraguay producing quebracho extract said that lower international market prices for tanning extract from mimosa and chestnut are, in a slow but certain fashion, forcing quebracho extract out of the world market. Continuous rains over a long period decreased this year's production in Paraguay by an estimated 50 percent.

Valonia—Offers were limited, the market inactive. Beards were nominal at $88 to $90 per ton, ex dock; cups, $73 and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Trade continued light. Replacements were recently raised due to higher freight rates. Fair average bark was quoted at $82 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment, and merchantable, $77 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, was held at 8.275c. per pound, ex dock. South African extract remained at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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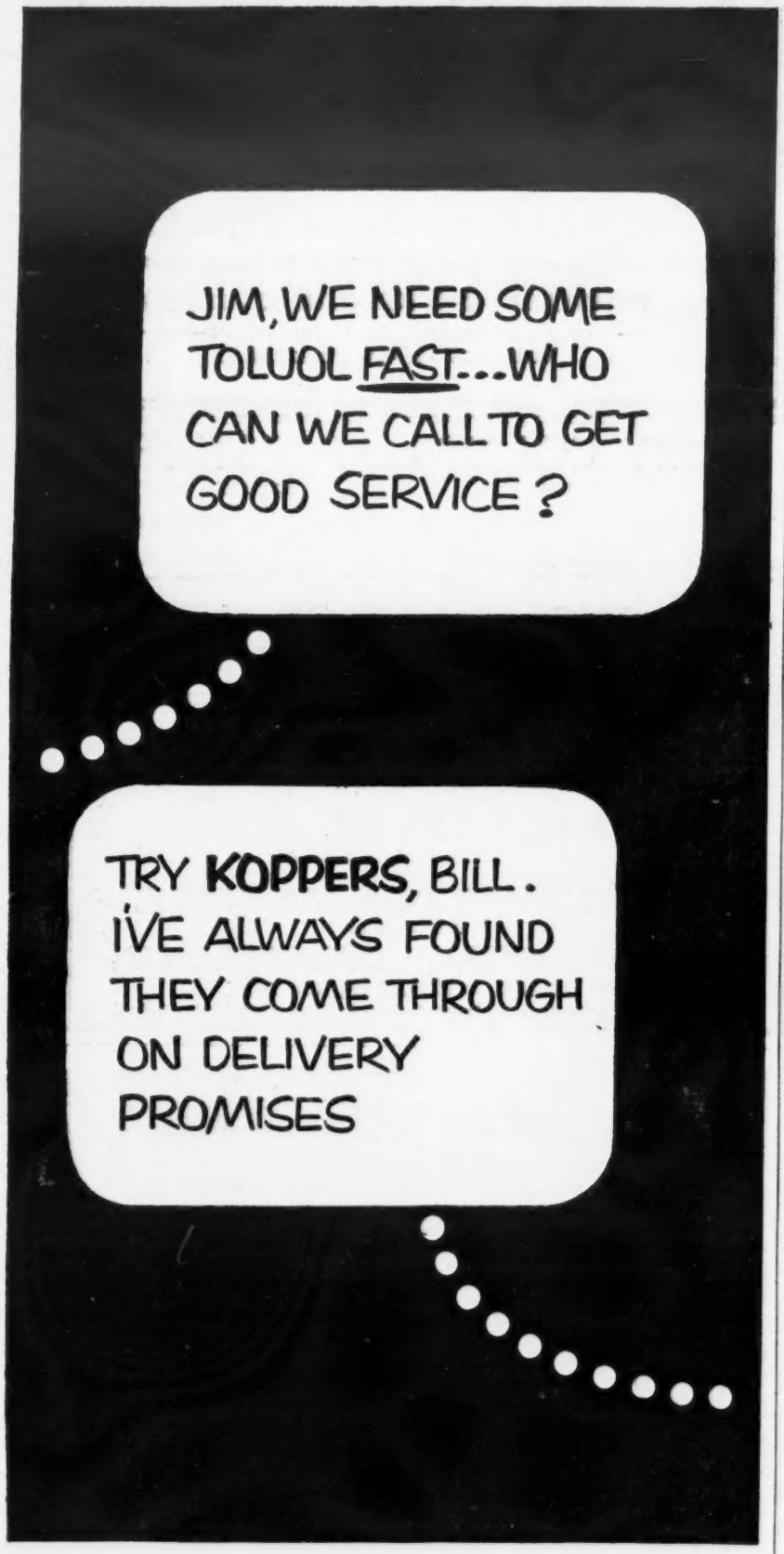
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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

An increase in price on maleic anhydride was made uniform throughout the industry at the close of the week. This was contrary to some previous reports which indicated that the advance, initiated two weeks ago by a major producer, might not be taken up by other leading manufacturers. New price schedules will be in effect to contract customers October 1. Light oils were unchanged in price last week. Toluene schedules at major shipping points were steady in the face of some reports that petroleum prices in the midwest might be reduced again. Benzene was in good supply. Cokeoven sources were confident that a pickup in demand for benzene used in the making of phenol and styrene monomer would bring inventories more nearly in balance. Xylene was unchanged from last reports.

Sources continued to stress the improved condition in the market for phthalic anhydride. Sales of this material have slumped over the summer and first and second quarter sales were felt to have been disappointing. With automobile production being maintained at a high level, chances for a good fourth quarter for phthalic anhydride were increasing all the time. However, oversupplies of naphthalene were a continued burden, according to trade reports here. Observers could see no immediate relief in the situation which has steadily deteriorated since the first of the year.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 8 would amount to 82.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,116,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,103,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,043,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,429,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
118.18	118.18	118.18	114.89

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

o-Dichlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Maleic anhydride, ¼c. per lb.
Monochlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Phenol, USP, ¼c. per lb.
Salicylic Acid, crude, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Sublimed, technical, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Trichlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Basic Products

Benzene — Production in the first six months of 1957 topped the comparable period for last year by 4.4 million gallons. Stocks have become more ample over the summer months and cokeoven operators were well able to handle current needs. Steel production has been inching upward during the past several weeks as the industry moves toward a decisive fourth quarter. Withdrawals of benzene for use in the production of styrene and phenol continued at a seasonally active pace. Price was unchanged at 36c. per gallon at all shipping points.

Toluene—Price at all major shipping points was 29½c. per gallon. The price change on cokeoven toluene during the month of August amounted to 2½c. per gallon and was initiated by the major steel companies in order to combat the competitive situation brought about by reductions in the price of petroleum toluene. Production of the latter material continues to run about three times that of cokeoven toluene. Production of cokeoven material in the first six months of this year was 1.2 million gallons more than in the comparable period last year while production from all other sources was 17 million gallons more than last year.

Xylene—Tariff Commission reports indicate that production of xylene from all sources during the first six months of the current year ran to roughly 8.3 million gallons more than in a like period of 1956. Cokeoven sources continued to maintain a balanced position despite lagging industrial demand for xylene experienced over the summer months. Prices at major shipping points were unchanged and steady according to trade advises of last week.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Production in June of this year was roughly 97.5 thousand pounds more than in the comparable month last year. Withdrawals continued at a routine pace according to trade reports and stocks were adequate for current and long-term needs. Trade sources anticipated no

Aromatic Chemicals Output: June

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during June of this year and the year previous, with aggregate figures covering the first two months of this year and last. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzene, toluene and xylene are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

	June 1957	June 1956	First Six Months 1957	First Six Months 1956
Acetanilide, tech. and USP....lbs.	291,150	193,600	**	**
Aniline ....lbs.	9,512,846	8,760,816	52,551,095	71,297,450
Benzene, tar distillers....gals.	2,722,957	2,686,557	13,537,358	14,142,375
Cokeoven operators....gals.	14,207,749	15,324,589	94,793,650	96,473,164
Total from coal sources....gals.	16,930,706	18,011,146	113,366,009	110,615,539
Petroleum operators....gals.	8,507,617	8,212,642	57,731,380	54,923,869
Total from all sources ....gals.	25,438,323	26,223,788	171,068,388	165,539,408
*Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)-				
Content in solution....gals	1,821,686	853,251	8,659,271	**
Straight distillate....gals.	7,781,235	7,548,506	49,139,125	**
Total ....gals.	9,602,921	8,401,756	57,798,405	**
Cresols, meta-para....lbs.	1,725,358	1,606,192	8,934,000	7,534,866
Ortho-meta-para ....lbs.	875,038	1,062,136	6,937,113	**
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources....lbs.	4,801,024	4,647,848	24,805,200	29,489,644
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R....lbs.	119,043	58,248	557,372	**
C. I. 581, direct black EW....lbs.	274,851	360,483	2,318,632	2,167,835
p-302 naphthol AS....lbs.	49,046	71,458	281,186	564,759
Monochlorobenzene ....lbs.	28,770,455	36,089,221	192,185,484	236,523,314
*Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers....lbs	33,040,938	21,942,213	214,269,529	200,943,811
Naphthalene, refd., tar distillers....lbs.	5,740,929	7,704,354	39,629,047	45,733,499
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources....lbs.	46,157,504	47,809,674	273,910,144	272,200,067
Phthalic Anhydride....lbs.	30,519,027	22,919,460	168,927,518	165,912,242
Styrene monomer, from all plants....lbs.	85,349,062	86,180,751	563,385,735	551,183,083
Toluene, cokeoven operators....gals.	3,127,281	3,239,363	19,860,777	20,298,778
From other sources....gals.	10,364,755	10,132,446	89,935,823	72,954,261
Total from all sources....gals.	13,492,036	13,371,809	102,796,546	89,731,610
Xylene, all sources....gals.	10,429,337	11,532,538	70,109,431	61,828,288

* Total output of cokeoven operators and distillers.
** Data incomplete.

Coal Chemicals

changes in market conditions which have prevailed for many months.

Aniline—Production for 1957 continued to lag behind last year. For the first six months of the current year, production was approximately 18.8 million pounds less than last year. Demand was steady at a moderate level and supplies were quite adequate for trade requirements. Price was unchanged from levels which have been established for many months.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 9 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	823,680
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	35,072,848
Benzene	gals.	3,135,300
Coaltar	gals.	15,410,797
Creosote	gals.	597,832
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,334,577
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,956
Toluene	gals.	690,828
Xylene	gals.	199,277

Fumaric Acid—A producer increased this item by ¼c. per pound across the board. Advance was made as a result of increased freight costs. New schedules call for carlot listing to be 27¼c. per pound while l.c.l. price is 28¼c., freight allowed, east. Prices west of Denver 1½c. per pound higher. New price to be effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract.

Maleic Anhydride—All major factors in the industry had reported increased prices for this material at the close of the week. There had been reports two weeks ago that the ¼c per pound across the board advance initiated by one leading producer might not be taken up by the rest of the industry. New schedules call for carlots to list at 28¾c per pound while l.c.l. quantities are 29¾c, delivered East. Price in the West is 1½c per pound more on a delivered basis. The boost was necessary due to increased freight costs which could not be absorbed. Trade needs were routine as yet. Resins demand was good. Withdrawals of maleic anhydride for use in the making of malathion was continuing at a rapid pace, it was said.

Phthalic Anhydride—Reliable trade sources continued to report an improvement in this market although it was still not certain whether or not the current sales pickup would carry over into the fall months. Automotive output continued at a high level. It has been estimated that 1957 will be another six million unit year for the industry, which could be a good lift in alkyd resins outlet for phthalic. Price established in October of last year was unchanged. Stocks were entirely adequate for current needs.

Union Carbide's Kemet Div. Advances Paul V. Malloy

Paul V. Malloy has been appointed vice-president—operations of Kemet Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Mr. Malloy has been associated with the Union Carbide organization since 1915 when he went to work at the National Carbon Company plant in Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1924 he moved to the company's Fostoria plant as works engineer. Mr. Malloy left the corporation in 1929 but returned six years later to join Kemet. He is the designer of Kemet's automatic equipment and had been, up to now, the company's chief engineer.

B. F. Goodrich Appoints

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed J. Kenneth Koster manager of construction. Mr. Koster was previously supervising engineer in charge of the construction of the company's new plant in Henry, Ill.

Casein, Tanning Bills

—Continued from page 3

pound on the first processing of coconut oil from other than Philippine sources and the 1 cent per pound duty which applies on coconut oil from other than the Philippines, trust territories or United States possessions.

Suspension of the coconut oil processing tax was a rider attached to the tanning bill when it came up in the senate for action. It was adopted unanimously and since the house ways and means committee had previously reported a bill for suspension of the tax, no objection was entered when the tanning bill was returned to the house. The President signed it into law without comment.

The bill that failed to get final action was HR 6894 which would reduce tariffs on certain types of mica. The bill passed the house and was reported to the senate about ten days before adjournment. It was passed over when the calendar was called and never brought up again. It remains on the calendar of the senate, however, and will be considered again next session.

Givaudan Is Marketing

—Continued from page 5

aromatic chemical—floralcy, warmth and naturalness—with which it imparts freshness and life to a perfume composition.

Givaudan says it can be used in soaps, in which it remains sweet and strong after long periods of shelf life, and in synthetic detergents and cosmetics. It is also believed to be extremely useful in compounding linden blossom, muguet, lilac, violet, rose, jasmin and honeysuckle type blends as well as compositions with aldehydic notes.

Samples and technical data may be obtained from Givaudan-Delawanna, 330 West 42nd street, New York 36.

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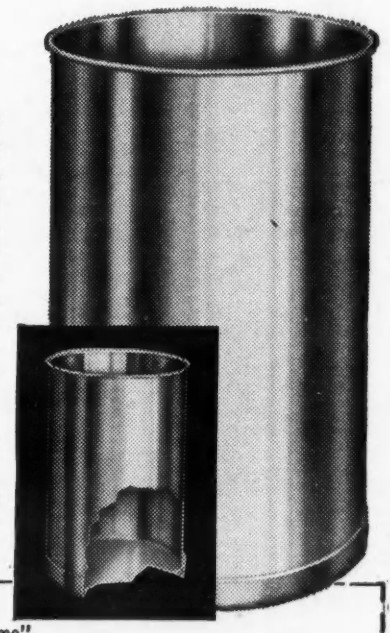

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Neomycin sulfate, USP, was reduced 10 cents per gram last week while veterinary grade was dropped 6 cents per gram. Use of USP material in cosmetic preparations was on the increase and this outlet for neomycin was felt to hold great potential. Prices on other antibiotics were firm and unchanged. Production capacity for penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin as well as the tetracycline antibiotics was reported well able to handle any surge demand which could result from an influenza outbreak this fall.

Vitamin markets were quiet. Last price change noted was on cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products last month. Ascorbic acid was moving in good volume with sources reporting added interest from pharmaceutical consumers as well as users in the processed foods industry. Production of thiamin in the first six months of this year was 24.9 thousand pounds ahead of the comparable period for last year while pyridoxine was 8.9 thousand pounds behind last year.

Salicylates were in good demand. Increased prices are to go into effect, for contract customers, on October 1, on aspirin, sodium salicylate and salicylic acid. Some observers felt that the recent increases in these items were unique in that they reflected so quickly the increased freight costs. However, it was also noted that this points up the pressure of cost-price squeeze which has become increasingly severe since late in 1956. Other salicylates were unchanged at the close of the week.

Reserpine price was unchanged from the $1.70 level established throughout the industry for many weeks. It was felt that this market nad firmed up somewhat despite an apparent decline in interest. Sources indicated that new products coming out would probably contain other alkaloids of rauwolfia than reserpine. Price action in this market was said to be typical of the free-wheeling style which has come to characterize the pharmaceutical industry. Price has dropped from the $30 per gram level at which it was first introduced commercially to the market less than five years ago.

Glutamic acid hydrochloride continued to find widespread use in preparation of metals for welding. Residual odors and tendency to corrosion were said to be greatly minimized through the use of this material. A recent report indicates that glutamic acid will be produced through fermentation in Japan, where its principal market outlet is as a raw material in the production of monosodium glutamate.

Antibiotics — Penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were in adequate supply. A request from Public Health Service that producer inventories be maintained at a good level was said to stem from the fact that these materials may find added use in fighting secondary infections should an influenza outbreak this fall assume epidemic proportions. However, it was pointed out that reports to date seem to indicate that the Asian influenza virus is of a relatively mild strain with no indication that virulence would increase. Price on antibiotics were firm and unchanged with the exception of neomycin sulfate which was reduced 10c. per gram to 35c. in kilo lots.

Ascorbic Acid—Market was firm, price unchanged. Supplies of vitamin C were plentiful and demand held at a good level with needs in the pharmaceutical and canned foods industry taking up some of the slack felt by producers in accounts for the bottled beverage trade. Recent clinical evidence indicates that ascorbic acid may be a valuable adjunct in rapidly increasing the serum level concentration of antibiotic drugs of the tetracycline group. Ascorbic acid was said to act as an activator for tetracycline antibiotics making greater amounts available in the blood stream.

Barbiturates—Production of barbituric acid derivatives in March of this year was 33,122 pounds which made the six months total. During the same period last year January production was 16,737 and February, 40,071 pounds for a total of 56,808 pounds. No production was reported in March through June of last year. Stocks were adequate for current needs and demand was at a moderate level. Prices were unchanged from those levels which have been in effect for many months.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Neomycin sulfate, USP, 10c. per gram

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
63.27	63.29	63.85	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Bromides—Prices were unchanged on medicinal bromides. Market was firm. Withdrawals for use in the pharmaceutical industry in analgesic and antipyretic preparations were showing a moderate upturn. Stocks were readily available from major producers for prompt shipment. Buying as yet was largely for immediate need. A few large consumers were said to have come in with sizable orders for advance requirements.

Glutamic Acid— Market was unchanged from last reports. Price remained at $2 per pound in 100 pound lots. l-Glutamic acid hydrochloride continued to find widespread use in preparation of metals for welding. Residual odors and tendency to corrosion were said to be minimized through the use of this material. Supplies were readily available for prompt shipment from major producers.

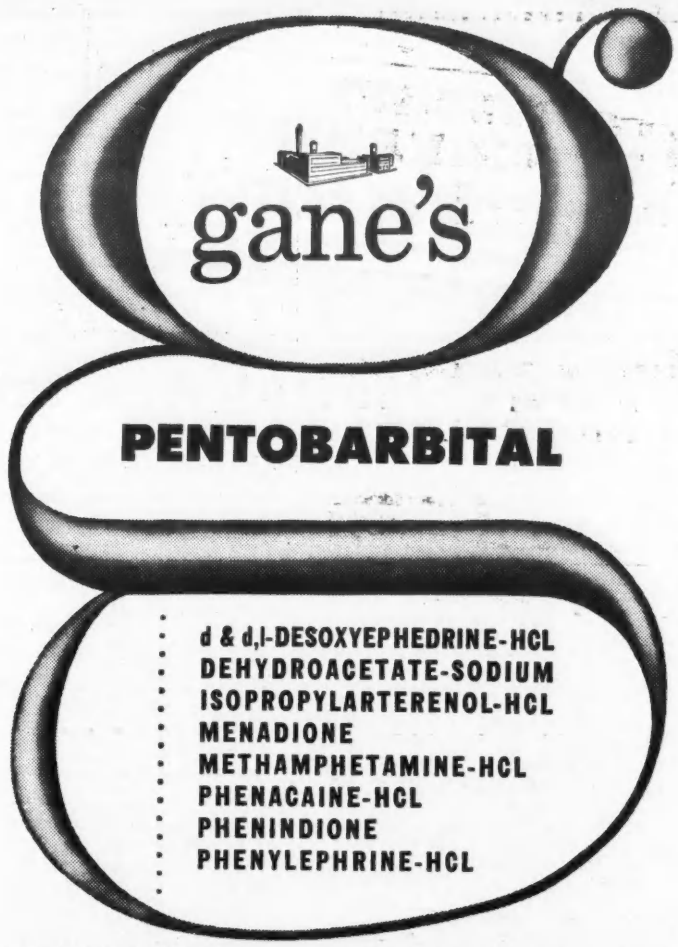
Monosodium Glutamate—Carlot listing was unchanged at $1.15 per pound with less quantities ranging from $1.23 to $1.27 per pound. Stocks were adequate and demand at a moderate level. Import competition was accounted minimal, by domestic sources, when regarded in the light of total domestic production. A recent report indicates that glutamic acid, raw material for MSG, will be produced by a fermentation process in Japan. Production of MSG in Japan was estimated to be 26 million pounds as against the 18 million pounds produced in this country last year. Use of the material in Japan for flavor enhancement has been widespread for many years since it is said to impart a "meat taste" to foods.

Neomycin Sulfate—Producers dropped price levels 10c. per gram to 35c. in kilo lots or more. Less than kilo lots were listed at 40c. per gram. These schedules are for USP material. Veterinary grade neomycin sulfate was quoted at 14c. per gram, a reduction of 6c. from the 20c. per gram price level. Use of USP neomycin sulfate in topical ointments and dermatological solutions continued good. Use in cosmetic preparations was said to be in the developmental stage and was felt to show great potential.

Pyridoxine—Price was unchanged at 29½c. per gram as established throughout the trade in February. Supplies were adequate and demand said to be at a seasonally active level. Tariff Commission reports no production for the first three months of this year, 3,310 pounds in April, 2,712 pounds in May and 3,446 pounds in June for a total of 9,468 pounds. Production for the six months period last year was reported at 18,335 pounds.

Reserpine—Price was unchanged at $1.70 per gram. Sources said the market was firmer despite a decline in consumer interest. It was felt that new products coming out would more likely contain other alkaloids of rauwolfia such as rescinamine. It was pointed out that developments in this market are typical of the fast breaking action in the pharmaceutical industry. Price has dropped from $30 per gram when resperpine was first made commercially available only a few years ago. A difficult synthesis was accomplished in two to three years. Production technics have improved markedly, it was said.

Solicylates—Increases on aspirin, sodium salicylate and salicylic acid in line with advances in railroad freight rates of late last month have been taken up by the rest of the industry. Some observers felt that it was unusual for these added costs to be reflected so quickly in these materials. However, it was pointed out again that profit margins have been pnder constant pressure during the year and



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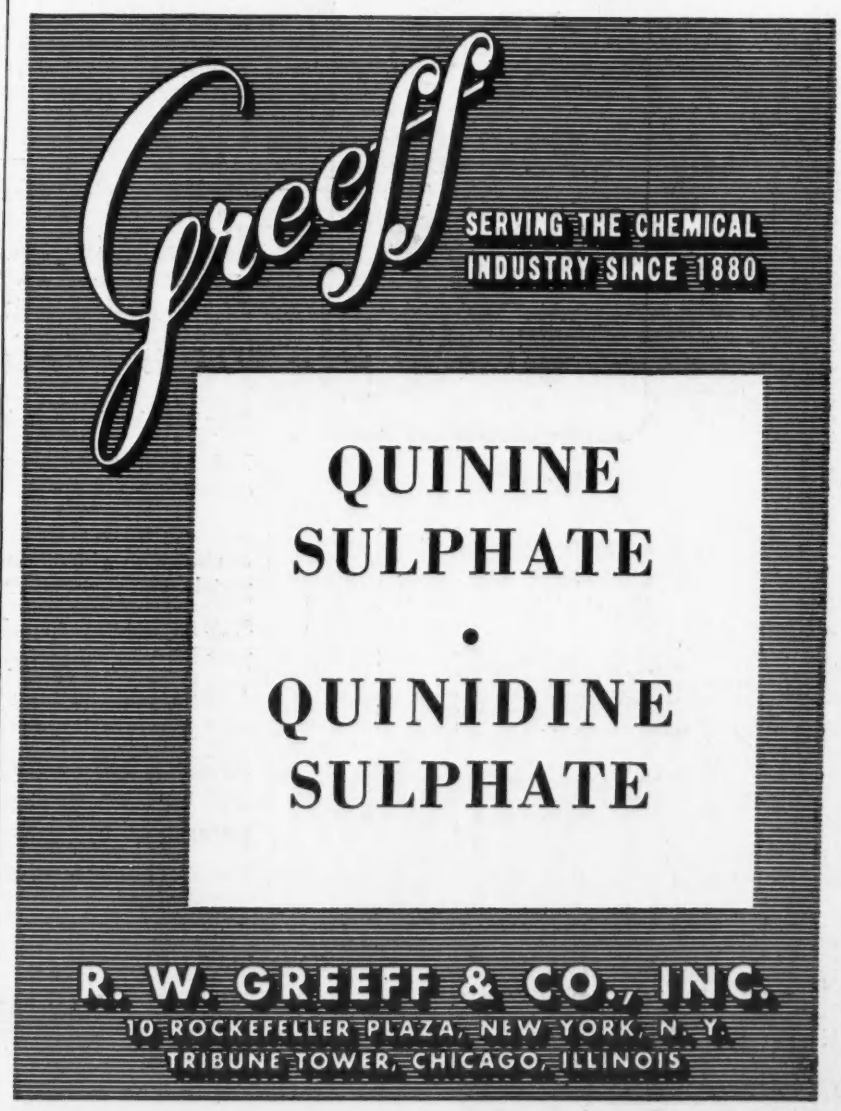

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

the additional freight rise could not be adsorbed. Added raw materials costs as well as increases on finished products continue to force prices higher, it was said. Increases ranging from ¼c. per pound in bulk to ½c. per pound for less than carlot quantities will go into effect to contract customers on October 1. Producers were operating at a high level since pharmaceutical demand was expected to take a sharp upturn as analgesic and antipyretic products come into increased use during the fall and winter months. In addition, consumers may be expected to build inventories before October 1 and the increase in price. Reports of recent weeks dwell on the possibility of a widespread flu outbreak this fall. It is generally agreed that vaccine will be in short supply and supplemental materials, salicylates, bromides, etc., will find added use.

Sulfonamides — It was felt that high production levels would be maintained for the fall months partially as a result of the Asian flu threat. Added supplies of these materials as well as of the major antibiotics would be large factors in fighting possible secondary infections resulting from a widespread influenza outbreak. Reports to date would seem to indicate that the Asian flu viris is of a relatively weak strain although it is pointed out that vaccine will probably be in tight supply.

Thiamin—Production during the first six months of this year led the comparable period for last year by 24.9 thousand pounds. Price was unchanged from last report. Stocks were entirely adequate for current as well as long term need. Reduction in price in recent years was felt to have come about partially as a result of continued technological improvements together with continued favorable clinical evidence from vitamin researchers as to the efficacy of B_1 as used in pharmaceutical tablets and capsules as well as for its use in the fortification of cereals and baked goods products.

Vitamin B_{12}—Prices were unchanged after last month's reductions which ranged up to 15 percent. Crystalline B_{12} was listed at $215 per gram. Market potential continues to grow on this vitamin as many physicians were said to regard it as the most potent vitamin, physiologically and clinically. Continued reports of therapeutic success with cyanocobalamin products in a variety of disorders has aroused much interest among doctors and researchers. Already impressive is the record of cyanocobalamin in the treatment of anemias, neurologic disorders and viral hepatitis. It was said that cyanocobalamin is being used with other vitamins for improvement of prenatal, pediatric and geriatric nutrition. Surveys have shown that many older people develop low blood levels of vitamin B_{12}. The symptoms of vitamin deficiency in later life are said to be often confused with the effects of aging itself, yet their correction may easily be accomplished and they are not unavoidable accompaniments of advanced age.

Since it is estimated that phases of the future health of the aging and aged are determined between the ages of 40-60, it was felt that vitamins are a major factor influencing the well-being of the over 40 patient.

Botanicals

Consumer activity continued to be limited in crude imported drug markets. The spotty demands have come about largely as a result of high prices being forced higher through scarcities and increased handling and shipping charges. Lycopodium continued to move higher as a result of shortages which have developed since early in the year. Price has moved up $2 per pound since March. No alleviation in the situation was expected for some time. Papain was unchanged, supplies are tight and have been for many weeks. Jalap root prices are nominal as a result of continued depletion of dealers stocks without replacement.

Chamomile Flowers—Hungarian was listed ranging from $1.25 to $1.35 per pound while Roman style was $3 per pound. Withdrawals were spotty and for immediate need, trade sources reported.

Ipecac Root—Price on root remained at $8.50 per pound while powder was listed at $9.50. Demand in this market, as well as in other imported botanicals, was spotty. Consumer activity has been limited due to high prices.

Jalap Root — Prices were nominal on root at 90c. per pound while powder was $1.15. Supplies have been very tight on this item for many months and trade sources indicated no alleviation of the situation for some time to come.

Lycopodium—Material remained scarce and high priced as a result of continued depletion of dealers stocks without replacement. Lycopodium was quoted at $5.50 per pound. Demand was spotty and the few withdrawals made were for immediate need.

Papain—Demand was spotty. African was quoted at $8.50 per pound while Ceylon ranged from $7.50 to $8. Stocks were scarce and most consumers were on the sidelines. Prices have moved higher as a result of continued rejection of shipments here by FDA. Shipments from primary centers are limited and of doubtful quality, it was said.

Psyllium Seed—Price schedules on this material were unchanged, according to trade reports of last week. Dealers quoted psyllium seed, black, as ranging from 28c. to 30c. per pound while blonde was 18c. and husks listed at 40c. Supplies were adequate, demand spotty, it was said.

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Miller Law Not Getting Enough Attention

—Continued from page 5

will we be able to make available to the American people the potentialities for good that are contained in our products."

Growing Demand For Farm Produce

"Our growing population and purchasing power indicate a rapidly expanding demand for farm production in the foreseeable future," Dr. Vergil D. Reed, J. Walter Thompson Company economist told NACA.

"The demand for farm products," Dr. Reed said, "is expected to rise steadily over the next twenty years." He told the farm chemical men that this would create a constantly expanding market for their industry.

Citing the Paley report, Dr. Reed commented that the demand for farm products will be at least 40 percent greater in 1975 than it was in 1950. He predicted that most of the increased production necessary to meet the demand would come from "greater productivity through further mechanization and better methods" on the farm.

"Yields per acre, as well as per man hour," the New York economist said, "will increase considerably, making it unnecessary to expand acreage under cultivation appreciably." He pointed out that the Paley Report states that an increase in productivity of around 85 percent between 1950 and 1975 is technically possible and economically feasible."

He declared that "our economy is so strong, vital, and dynamic that it has grown miraculously." For an example, Dr. Reed pointed to the chemical industry. Tracing its phenomenal growth from the turn of the century to the present, he remarked, "that kind of growth can continue for many years to come, deeply rooted in a rich and expanding market."

Economy Termed "Truly Dynamic"

Pointing to the marketing opportunities for industry, he said that growing "with America is largely a matter of knowing how America will grow and change, then keeping a step ahead of the tide." He said that our growing capital, purchasing power, labor force, technical knowledge, population, facilities and attitude add up to a "truly dynamic and expanding economy."

Turning to farm marketing specifically Dr. Reed said that "while we have heard a lot about the decline of farm income over the past few years, there has been amazing reticence about the fact that total incomes of those on farms have been and still are increasing." He pointed out that productivity has been increasing constantly with the growing use of mechanization, irrigation, pesticides and fertilizers.

He said that specialization, both by crops and geographically, is increasing. He said that the farm family consumes a smaller proportion of the products it grows and buys a larger proportion of the goods it consumes than it did only a few years ago. He commented that "farming is rapidly becoming a commercial undertaking rather than merely a way of living."

Dr. Reed showed that the average value for land and buildings per farm has increased from $2,900 in 1900 to $19,700 in 1954. Over the same period the average value per acre increased from $19.81 to $84.37, and by 1957 was almost $95.00, the economist reported.

Key Role of One Hundred Counties

Dr. Reed said that "One hundred counties account for more than half the total production of tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, vegetables for sale, sweet corn, cabbage, tomatoes, watermelons, dry onions, fruits and nuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, barley and sorghum. Fifty counties raise three-fourths of our flax seed and more than 90% of our rice," he told the group. "Adapting our marketing methods to such high degrees of market concentration is an easy way to greater profits," he said.

The J. Walter Thompson economist remarked that "only thirty-seven years ago, each farm worker produced enough for himself and seven other people. Today he produces enough for himself and nineteen others."

"Naturally," Dr. Reed emphazed, "this growing productivity means growing purchasing power. Products are both cause and result. They increase productivity and increased productivity further increases sales. These rates of growth," he concluded, "certainly reflect a dynamic and growing farm market with a constantly increasing productivity to bolster its purchasing power."

Two long-time officials of USDA's Agricultural Research Service were honored by the presentation of special merit scrolls during NACA's annual meeting.

The two men are Dr. Walter G. Reed, who retired August 31 as head of the pesticide regulations section, and K. P. Ewing, who retired on that date as head of the division of insects affecting cotton and other fiber plants.

In presenting the scroll, Mr. Hatch commended both men on their long service to agriculture and their many contributions to agricultural progress.

NACA's New Officers

Jackson V. Vernon, president of Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N.Y., was elected president of NACA, succeeding Mr. Hatch. Charles H. Sommer, jr., vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., was elected vice-president of the association.

Three new members were also elected to the NACA board of directors. They are: George R. Ferguson, president of Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y.; John O. Logan, vice-president and general manager of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's industrial chemical division, Baltimore, Md., and Warrent H. Moyer, president of Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

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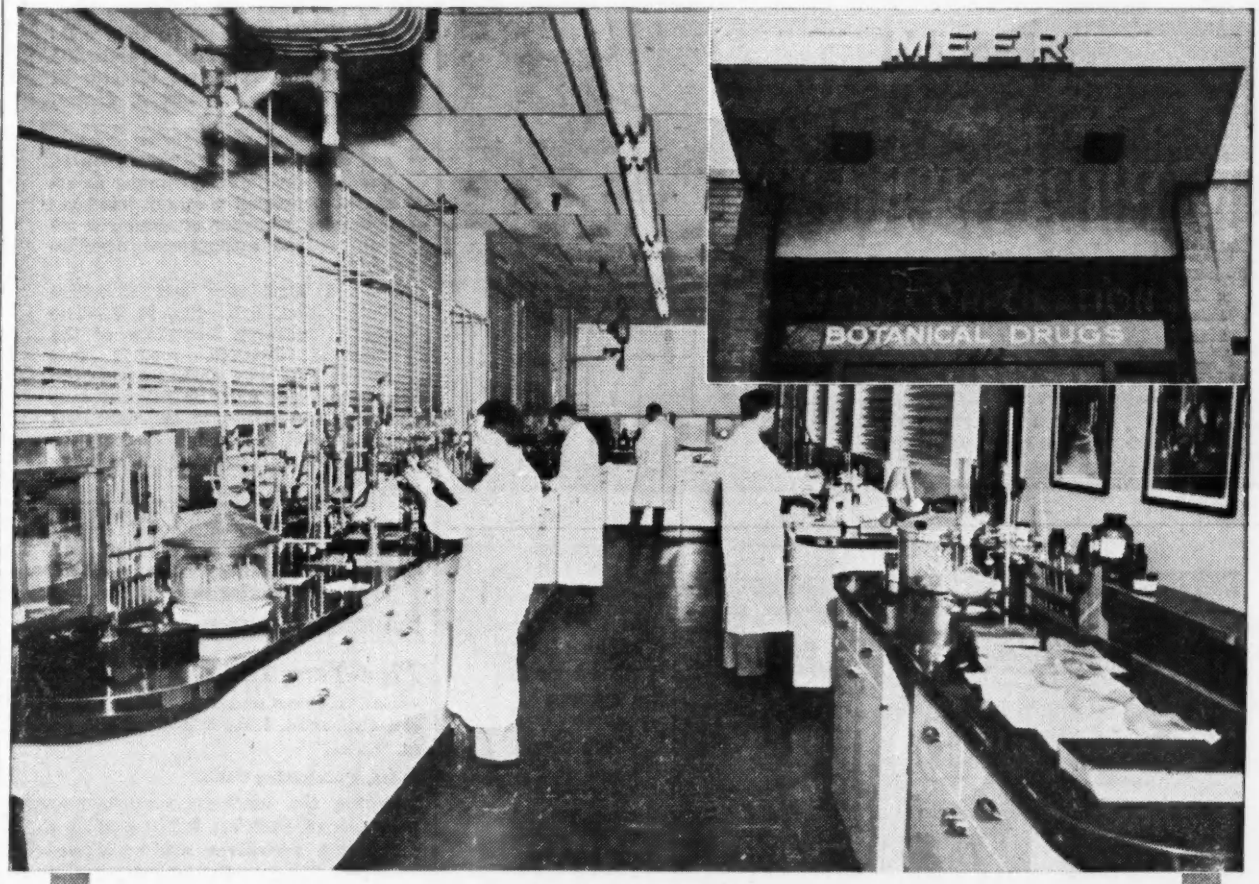

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Charles W. Rice, jr.** has been named advertising and promotion manager for Cyanamid's "Creslan" acrylic fiber. He comes to Cyanamid after fourteen years service as advertising and public relations director of American Viscose Corporation.

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—**John H. Daniels**, vice-president and production manager of the company's alfalfa division, will attend the advanced management program at Harvard University beginning September 11.

Brown-Allen Chemical, Inc., Richmond, N. Y.—**Samuel Kardon**, who was formerly with the Alleghany Ballistics Laboratory of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has joined Brown-Allens research and development staff.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**C. R. Brown**, for the past two years assistant works manager of employee and public relations at Diamond's Painesville plant has been named director of public relations. **Albert J. Ingley**, previously insurance manager, is now manager of employee benefits and salary administration. **Glenn H. Varney**, who joined Diamond as assistant personnel manager, has been appointed manager of employee recruiting and management development.

Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Princeton, N. J.—The central research laboratory of the chemical divisions reports that **Joseph Feil**, who worked during the summer with FMC on polymer synthesis, will return to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to complete work for his Doctor of Science degree.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.—**Richard E. Brandt** has joined the research staff, and **Charles R. Jacoby** has been added to the engineering research staff.

Five-Year Look

—Continued from page 7

can Cyanamid, Ltd., will chair the panel on "Sales."

Sales, Purchasing Talks

During the luncheon session, mutual problems of chemical industry sales and purchasing executives will be discussed by G. T. Boomer, district sales manager for Canadian Industries, Ltd., and W. D. Wright, general purchasing agent for E. B. Eddy & Co.

A special feature of this meeting will be the dinner address by Nik Cavell, administrator of the Columbo Plan Administration in Canada. Mr. Cavell will speak on the Columbo Plan and the contribution of his administration to the capital expenditure and technical assistance program which Canada is making under the plan in southeast Asia.

The chemical economics subject division of the institute was formed earlier this year to fill the growing need for another specialized group within the institute. The division will concentrate on the commercial and economic aspects of the Canadian chemical and chemical process industries, and will cater to the needs of those engaged in or interested in development, finance, market research, purchasing, sales, advertising, traffic and industrial relations.

Oak Ridge Reaches

—Continued from page 4

1,007 curies of Cobalt-60, and was made in a shielded container weighing more than 3,000 pounds.

There has been a rapid increase in the quantities of radioisotopes per shipment in recent years. This is because of the increased number of shipments to commercial suppliers which buy bulk quantities of radioisotopes in single shipments from ORNL.

These are then processed into radioactive drugs, chemical compounds, radiation sources, etc., and resold in thousands of shipments each month to licensed users.

Antibiotic Preparation Rules Are Changed by the FDA

Two changes in regulations covering the certification of antibiotic preparations were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

One change extends the certification period for chlortetracycline hydrochloride ointment from thirty-six months to forty-eight months, and the other change authorizes inclusion of stabilizing agents along with preservatives in the preparation.

The agency also announced requirements for the certification of streptomycin (or dihydrostreptomycin) sulfate, veterinary, for use in the manufacture of nonsterile veterinary drugs. The drug is to be labeled with a certification period of thirty-six months or forty-eight months under certain conditions.

Heyden Newport Names Two

T. H. Risch has been appointed manager of New York territory for Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York. S. N. Neader has been appointed to succeed Mr. Risch as branch manager of the Cincinnati, Ohio, territory.

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American Cyanamid Making New Desulfurization Catalyst

A new desulfurization catalyst is now being produced at another new American Cyanamid Company catalyst facility in Fort Worth, Tex.

The new product, an extruded cobalt-molybdena catalyst called "Aero HDS-2" reduces the sulfur content of petroleum fractions by conversion to hydrogen sulfide. The catalyst has good mechanical properties and especially high activity, according to Howard E. Nehms, manager of Cyanamid's refinery chemicals department.

Extensive laboratory and field performance data show greater sulfur and nitrogen removal efficiency than other cobalt-molybdena types. Higher active metals content, superior porosity and low bulk density are also cited as significant improvement over existing catalysts, it was pointed out.

"The low bulk density combined with high activity," Mr. Nehms said, "means that refiners now can treat the same throughout with fewer pounds of catalyst (up to 30 percent less) or increase throughput on the same quantity of catalyst, and without any drop in treating level."

Designed for service in both new and existing facilities, the new catalyst is said to regenerate easily with little loss of activity or crush strength.

Paint Wage Boost

—Continued from page 3

tary of Labor to be prevailing in the industry.

It is separate and apart from the fair labor standards act in which the national minimum for all industries has been fixed at $1 an hour by congress.

The hearings are the first to be held for the paint and varnish industry for a number of years and take on added significance at this time since the navy department may be expected sometime in the future to obtain all its paint needs from private industry upon the closing of its two big paint plants at Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Calif. This is expected to mean a new market for the paint industry of between 3 and 4 million gallons.

The date when the navy will be a customer of the industry for all its coatings needs, however, is still undetermined. Although moves made in the last session to again give congress veto over plans to close the paint factories were squelched in the closing days of the session, the navy is reported to be awaiting new orders from the defense secretary's office before resuming its "phasing out" process begun earlier in the year but later halted.

The present wage minimum for the paint and varnish industry for the purpose of government contract work is $1 an hour for work performed in twelve southern states and $1.05 an hour for other sections of the country. It was lifted to this level last year to make the regulations under the Walsh-Healey law conform to the $1 minimum established in the fair labor standards act.

For the purpose of the October 1 hearings, the paint, varnish, and related products industry is defined to include the following: The manufacture of inorganic pigments or colors, either in dry or paste form; paints mixed ready for use or in dry or paste form; varnishes, lacquers and enamels (including industrial product finishes); filler, putty, top dressings; paint and varnish removers; furniture and floor wax; and artists' oil and water colors.

The department hopes to obtain from industry at the hearings answers to the following: (1) propriety of the proposed definition of the industry; (2) what the prevailing minimum wages are in the industry; (3) whether a single determination for all the area in which the industry operates or separate determinations for small geographic areas should be determined; and (4) whether there should be included in any determination for the industry provision for the employment of probationary workers at subminimum wages and on what terms or limitations.

Union Oil Fills Money Post

Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, has elected W. C. Nero assistant comptroller, succeeding H. A. Lapham who has retired after thirty-six years of service with the firm. Mr. Nero, with Union Oil for nineteen years, was supervising accountant for production and transportation immediately prior to his election.

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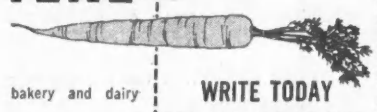

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CODLIVER OIL—211 dms, First National City Bank, Hamburg
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100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
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EARTH COLORS—34 bbls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—104 bgs, Buenos Aires
FERRO-TUNGSTEN—23 dms, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Gothenburg
FORMIC ACID—22 dms, Pistorino & Co, Rotterdam
34 carboys, Pistorino & Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
101,671 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
113,771 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
39,696 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
42,604 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Willemstad
120,379 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
114,095 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Pointe A Pierre
FULLERS' EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon, Avonmouth
GARLIC OIL—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Valparaiso
GELATIN—200 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
48 cs, Werner Koepff, Hamburg
110 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 dms, P Leiner, Avonmouth
GLUE—20 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
STOCK—316 bls, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE, CRUDE—82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—50 bgs, ch, Pettinos Inc, Havre
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,070 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
10,415 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAARLEM OIL—10 cs, Amsterdam
HEXACHLOROETHANE—400 bgs, Buckley & Co, Hamburg
HYDROCARBON POLYMER—120 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kegs, Calabrian Co, Yokohama
176 kegs, Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRON POWDER—34 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ISONIAZID—4 dms, Judson Sheldon Div, Hamburg
JELUTONG GUM—174 cs, Chicle Development Co, Singapore
KOLA NUTS—240 bgs, United Africa Co, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—7 csks, L A Champon, Barcelona
LACTOSE, REFINED—225 dms, C L Huisking, Liverpool
LAVANDIN OIL—13 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—3 dms, F D Keller, Vera Cruz
40 cs, Citrons & Allied Essential Oils Co, Palermo
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Albert Verley, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
2 dms, George Lueders, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—403 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & son, Genoa
MACE—14 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
56 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
16 cs, K H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MACE SIFTINGS—70 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
MAGNESITE—800 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—46 cks, European Chemical Co, Hamburg
MANNA—26 cs, Meer Corp, Palermo
MANIOC FLOUR—2,425 bgs, Lome
MENTHOL—10 ctns, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
CRYSTALS—65 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Santos
MERCURY—584 flasks, Cadiz
MOLASSES—535 tons, W R Grace, Salaverry
255,000 gal, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
MYRRH GUM—4 bgs, Meer Corp, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—100 bgs, Sobin Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
NICKEL CARBONYL—3 cs, International Nickel Co, Avonmouth
FORMATE—600 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
NUTMEG—344 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
125 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
32 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
48 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Tandjong Priok
OLIVE OIL—20 dms, J H Schroeder, Buenos Aires
26 dms, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Piraeus
104 dms, J D Nicolaou, Piraeus
300 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Piraeus
100 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Piraeus
53 dms, J H Schroeder, Piraeus
102 dms, Bank of America, Barcelona
25 dms, First National City Bank, Barcelona
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
50 dms, National Bank of Greece & Athens, Patras
51 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Palermo
OREGANO—200 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Piraeus
350 bgs, George Athans, Piraeus
500 bgs, Liakis & Co, Piraeus
400 bgs, Moscahlades Bros, Piraeus
800 bgs, Arista Olive Co, Piraeus
LEAVES—139 bgs, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, Vera Cruz
OX GALL—1 bbl, Tupman Thurlow Co, Havana
PALM OIL—404 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—46 dms, BMT Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—102 cs, Chas L Huisking, Colombo
23 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
23 cs, Belgian Line, Dar es Salaam
PATCHOULI OIL—10 cs, Albert Verley & Co, Penang

PEATMOSS—3,900 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
4,950 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,785 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Conrad Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
550 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
450 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
156 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
210 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
140 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
50 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
144 bgs, H Weber & Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—75 cans, C Daniels, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—124,688 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
263,117 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,479 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
103,080 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Caripito
a-PICOLINE—60 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
PINENEEDLE OIL—1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—660 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—70 bbls, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
PUMPKIN SEED—165 bgs, Port Sudan
PYRIDINE—12 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,046 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
612 bgs, First National Bank of Chicago, Buenos Aires
RICE STARCH POWDER—134 bgs, American Key roducts Inc, Bremen
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSIN—40 cs, Lekas & Drivas Co, Piraeus
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
SAPONINE POWDER—20 dms, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—121 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Beirut
SERPENTINE MINERAL—4 bgs, Ward's Natural Science, Esta Lishhent Inc, Oslo
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—25 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—26 esks, Havre
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORIDE—110 dms, Indept Chemical Corp, Hamburg
100 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
1,960 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
SODIUM METALLIC—2 cs, Kersten Shipping Agency, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—800 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Kobe
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STARCH—400 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Amsterdam
SULFATE CRYSTALS—2 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
POWDER—2 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SULFUR, CRUDE—3,756 tons, E I Du Pont de Nemours, Coatzacoalcos
SUMAC—163 bgs, River Plate Corp, Palermo
TANNIC ACID—14 cs, C H Powell, Southampton
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,784 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc, Kohsichang
TARA POWDER—626 bgs, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—60 kegs, Byco Ltd, Palermo
TONKA BEANS—29 csks, Wesel Duval & Co, Port of Spain
20 bbls, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TUNA-SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—72 bls, Seeks & Kade Inc, Marseilles
THYROID POWDER—1 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Antwerp
UREA CRYSTALS—620 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
POWDER—273 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Kobe
SYNTHETIC—3,956 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA—11 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marseilles
WHITING—400 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
WOOL GREASE—53 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Nagoya
WOOL WAX—9 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

AGAR—13 cs, Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
ANTIMONY OXIDE—460 bgs, National Lead Co, Hull
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, Charles Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL— 10 dms, W J Byrnes, Stavanger
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
COPRA CAKE—200 tons, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
4,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA OIL CAKE— 1,344 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co, Manila
CORN GERM—2,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Manila
GINGER—25 csks, William Clarke Co, Cebu
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,160 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos Island
LICHEN—100 crts, H H Elder & Co, Oslo
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,822 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
13,215 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
3,400 bbls, Texas Co, Covenas
104,782 bbls, Compania Shell de Venezuela Ltd, Bachaquero
97,076 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaquero
128,234 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co of California, La Libertad
196,702 bbls, Texas Co, Rastanura
196,489 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co of California, Las Piedras
333,788 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co of California Mina al Ahamadi
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Buenos Aires
TALCUM POWDER—40 ctns, California Warehouse Co, St Thomas
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Hull
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—450 bgs, Irving M Sobin,
FUEL OIL—106,399 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Amuay Bay
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,313 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hanstport
MANGANESE ORE—472 tons, Samin Corp, Matarani
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—250 cs, Rio de Janeiro
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Amsterdam Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Dunwoody Co, Bremen
500 ctns, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Edmond J Lang, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—105,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
155,091 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
185,671 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
599,059 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
114,899 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
125,299 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
117,757 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
127,963 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Ras Tanura
116,477 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,746 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Durban
1,420 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BURNT UMBER—100 bgs, S L Abbot Co, Genoa
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,814 bgs, Daniel M Hicks Inc, Hamburg
FLAKES—500 bgs, Daniel H Hicks, Antwerp
CARBON GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Bombay
88 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
CLOVES—100 bgs, Durban
COCOA BUTTER—370 pkgs, General Cocoa Co, Genoa
COCONUT OIL—365 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
FERROUS SULFATE—500 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
GELATIN—10 dms, London
GLUE—51 bgs, London
LOTUS SEED—18 cs, A J Fritz & Co, Bangkok
OREGANO—80 bgs, Bank of California, Callao
80 bgs, Callao
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Ireland Inc, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Nurserymen's Exchange, Rotterdam
7 pkgs, Frazar International Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—14 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
455 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Daniel H Hicks, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—313,155 bbls, Standard Oil Co of California, Sungai Pakning
106,139 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaquero
43,498 bbls, Avon Refinery, Bandar Mashur
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—20 csks, P W Bellingall, Hamburg
POTASSIUM NITRATE—300 bgs, Matton & Co, Antwerp
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu Inc, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
UREA—12,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Oslo
WATTLE EXTRACT—680 bgs, Durban

Synthetic Fiber

—Continued from page 7

according to EDA's Office of Economic Research in San Juan.

Dr. Vietorisz says that Puerto Rico labor is "entirely comparable with the efficiency of labor in the United States." At present, wages in Puerto Rico's chemical industry average about 90 cents per hour, and about 70 cents per hour in the commonwealth's textile mills.

Construction costs are calculated as roughly the same as in the United States, since lower wages would offset the cost of importing some materials.

Utilities and transportation costs are higher for a Puerto Rican location than in the United States areas used for comparison. The report indicates, however, that these disadvantages are far more than offset by the large savings on production costs.

And Dr. Vietorisz predicts that transportation costs will become lower "since a number of raw materials will be locally available in the near future as petrochemical and other chemical processes are established."

The Vietorisz report stresses that Puerto Rico's profit advantage exists quite aside from any tax considerations. After the expiration of the local ten-year tax exemption period, the maximum corporate tax rate is 37 percent, while municipal taxes are comparable to United States locations. "Thus, for corporations in top income tax brackets, Puerto Rico offers the continued long-run tax advantage of a 37 percent rate as contrasted with the 52 percent federal rate."

Federal taxes never apply in Puerto Rico as the commonwealth has no voting representation in the federal government.

Tariff Commision

—Continued from page 4

called on the President to use his own authority to solve the problems of the industry.

It is expected that the lead and zinc industry shortly will petition the Tariff Commission for an investigation of imports under the "escape clause" with the promise from President Eisenhower that when this is done the investigation will be expedited.

Meanwhile, western copper producers, alarmed over the sharp decline in the price of that metal, are reportedly weighing a plea to the government for import relief. What they are apparently looking for is reinstatement of the 2-cents-per-pound tax on copper imports.

Department of the Interior is currently looking into the copper situation with an eye to recommending legislation next January. However, an industry spokesman said the price of the metal is tumbling so rapidly that something must be done before then.

Observers feel that the industry's chances for any immediate relief are very slim indeed—at least until congress reconvenes or until copper hits the "peril point" level of 24 cents a pound.

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LOCUST (Carob Flour)
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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Bergamot oil took another strong step forward last week on spot, dealers here reported, moving up to an inside listing of about $12.50 per pound, $1.20 higher than was previously quoted. The situation in this oil was brought about by light crop over the past years at source in Italy. Sage oil also advanced on spot last week, climbing to a $4.45 per pound listing from a previous relatively steady quote of about $4.00 per pound. The move was prompted by government assumption of control of the market at source. Other items moving in the essential oils market were caraway, which softened in tone somewhat; coriander, which stiffened on higher quotes from source, and eucalyptus oil, which also climbed because of stiffening source quotations.

In the aromatic field, two items, linalool and linalyl acetate, both were eased on spot. Two factors were considered involved by producers and dealers. First, the minor factor was the softening tone of the source material, bois de rose. Secondly, a major manufacturer of the aromatic chemical has developed and is producing in quantity, aromatic chemicals of a good quality.

Seeds and spices continued to show a relatively stable market, with few items moving at any astounding pace or offering much variation from previous positions. Advances were made in Jamaican ginger, Siauw No. 1 mace, East Indian nutmegs and Nicaraguan sesameseed. Declines were noted in California basil (10 cents per lb.), Alleppey cardamoms, Korintji cassia and French and Indian celery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bergamot oil, $1.20 per lb.
Coriander oil, 50c. per lb.
Eucalyptus, 80-90%, 3c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Mace, No. 1 Siauw, whole, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, reconditioned, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 45c. per lb.
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Basil, Calif., 10c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 30c. per lb.
Cardamom, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintji, 'C' recond., ¼c. per lb.
Celeryseed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Linalool, 20c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 25c. per lb.
Paprika, Yugoslav, 3c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Argentine/Turkish, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
146.08	145.80	144.82	138.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Methyl Salicylate, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Essential Oils

Bergamot—This material, which advanced about $1 two weeks ago, advanced again on spot last week, it was reported. The new inside listing is about $12.50 per pound or $1.20 higher than the previous spot quote. The heavy movement in the Bergamot oil market came about as the result of Consortium source advances in listing. These source variations were basically resultant of light output over the past two or three years, with this year's soft crop topping the over all picture. Some further advances might be expected, though the price level isn't expected to go out of sight.

Caraway—One dealer here on spot softened the tone of caraway oil last week. The new listing, a range of $3.10 to $3.40 per pound, is 30c. less than was previously quoted.

Coriander—This material advanced on spot last week, it was announced. The new listing is about $10.75 per pound or 50c. higher than was previously quoted. The shift is resultant, it was noted, of a hardening price picture at source.

Eucalyptus—This material in its 80-90% quality advanced slightly on spot, a major dealer here reported last week. The new listing, about 85c. per pound, is 3c. more than was previously quoted on spot. The shift is resultant of price changes made at source, it was noted.

Peppermint—Sources here noted last week that the market for this material appeared to be reflecting a speculative side with a number of interested parties expressing wariness of buying at this time. The situation is resultant, it was said, of the contradictory information afloat in business channels as to the size of the present crop. Most sources agree that the crop is a relatively large one but as to just how large appears to be the question of the day. Some suggest that it is smaller to a degree than last years crop, while others insist that it outdistances last year's crop. However, the situation can at best be a temporary one and should be cleared up within a week or two at the latest.

Sage—Dalmatian quality sage was advanced about 45c. per pound on spot last week, a major dealer here last week reported. The new listing is a range of about $4.45 to $4.65 per pound. The change was brought about as a result of the government at source stepping into the market. Czechoslovakian authorities have moved to give the market a level of stability through control, it was said.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool—Declining source material positions were considered a factor behind the softening tone in this aromatic chemical, dealers and producers here suggested last week. The new listing on spot for linalool ex bois de rose, $4.20 per pound, is 20c. less than was previously quoted on spot. The source material for this quality linalool has been soft on spot and at source for some time.

A major factor behind the position in this and linalyl acetate, one source noted, is the development by a major producer of a process of synthesis for the two materials. The process, which took years to develop and a vast quantity of money, is now completed and the producer has commended entering his materials on the market. This, it is felt, will continue to be a major factor in this market, and, in all probability, a burgeoning one.

Linalyl acetate—This material declined last week for the same reasons as did lina-

Black Pepper Arrivals

The following figures are a computation and comparison of pepper shipments to the United States during the first eight months of 1956 and 1957. Also shown are the arrivals for the remaining four months of 1956.

	1957 tons	1956 tons		1956 tons
January	1,105	2,127	September	1,864
February	1,124	1,703	October	1,776
March	1,212	1,206	November	1,167
April	684	956	December	919
May	946	751		
June	728	633	Total	15,159
July	1,592	561		
August	800	1,668		
Sub total	8,181	10,605		

Essential Oils

lool: decline in tone and price of the bois de rose source material. The new listing for 90-92% material was $4.50 per pound or 25c. less than was previously quoted on spot.

Seeds and Spices

One dealer here said last week that during the week the market underwent little change since most consumers apparently preferred to postpone their purchases until after Labor Day. However, the origins remain fully steady and in the case of Muntok white pepper they advanced slightly per pound.

Dealers here rest their hopes upon increased consumer activity to bring about a rosier price picture in both black and white pepper.

Basil — California quality material slipped on spot last week, dealers here reported. The new listing, a range of $1.05 to $1.15 per pound or about 10c. less than was previously quoted, is the first price shift made in the newcrop for some time. Previously, the material had listed higher for futures delivery but that quoted had slipped some time ago.

Cardamoms—Alleppey quality cardamoms declined 5c. per pound on spot last week, dealers here reported. The movement, bringing its spot quote down to $2.80 per pound, brings it in juxtaposition with the spot listing of Guatemalan decorticated material. Both these materials have been easing slightly (from highs of about a month to two months ago $2.90 per pound) on spot. The listings of other quality material on spot have remained stable throughout, for the most part, it was noted.

Cassia—This material on the whole remained relatively stable on spot last week, dealers here reported. Only a minor decline, a ¼c. per pound shift in the price of Korintji quality material was reported.

Celeryseed — Both French and Indian qualities of this material declined on spot last week, dealers here reported. The movements, both of a minor nature, were a 1c. per pound drop to 27c. per pound for French quality celeryseed while Indian material was selling for 24½c. per pound or ½c. less than was previously quoted. The price quoted by one major dealer for afloat Indian material was 24c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Ceylon quality cinnamon slipped in both No. 2 and No. 0000 listings, a major dealer here reported last week. The current listing for No. 2 material on spot is $1 per pound or 2c. less than previously quoted; the No. 0000 for Sept. shipment listing is $1.30 per pound or 15c. less than was previously quoted.

Mace—Siauw quality No. 1 whole mace was selling for $2.70 per pound last week following a relapse the week previous to $2.65 per pound. The material, though fluctuating somewhat on spot, has not been moving radically and no abrupt variations are expected.

Nutmegs—Reconditioned East Indian nutmegs climbed slightly on spot last week, dealers here said. The new listing, $2 per pound, is 2c. less than was previously quoted. The old listing had stood for better than a month; previously, in mid July it had listed at about $2.15 per pound. In other areas of the nutmeg market, prices remained realtively stable and tight, most dealers here agreed.

Pepper—The market for this material, according to one source, ruled unchanged but steady during the week. Spots and nearbys held rigidly at last week's levels. Shipment prices remained unaltered, and it was difficult to negotiate near bids. Any improvement in demand would bring a continuation of the recent advance. The trade here expects an improvement in activity after the Labor Day holiday, and this could be the tonic, the source suggests, that the market needs.

White pepper prices at source were said to continue somewhat strong. Spots and afloats were claimed to be selling daily at current levels. In the red pepper market, inquiries for grinding and crushing types of chillies is improving. Stocks of Japanese grades held in cold store over the summer are firmly held. Reports of domestic chillies indicate that Louisiana's production is considerably below normal due to hurricane damage early this summer. Carolinas, on the other hand, expect a normal crop provided that they do not suffer an early frost.

Inhibited Decyl Alcohol Is Available from Enjay

An inhibited decyl alcohol that yields improved esters and, may at the same time, substantially reduce manufacturing costs, has been introduced by Enjay Company, New York.

The addition of the inhibitor protects alcohol during the esterification process and prevents any appreciable color formation, reports Enjay.

The additive is removed from the ester during the course of normal purification and no special treatments are required.

Lithium Corporation Names Feltenstein to Fiscal Position

Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Harry D. Feltenstein, jr., to the newly-created post of financial vice-president and chief financial officer.

For the past six years, Mr. Feltenstein was associated with the brokerage and investment banking firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, and during that period acted as Lithium Corporation's principal outside financial consultant.

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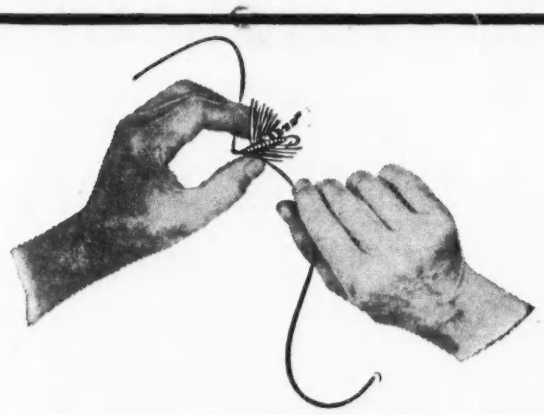
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Chemical Industry Bills Pile Into Big Backlog

—Continued from page 3

January 7 to run for several months on the whole broad subject of tax rates.

When completed, the committee then will move into the field of foreign trade, with the question of again extending the life of the expiring trade agreements program being the point of discussion.

Off-shoots from these hearings will be such matters of US membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), extending the life of the export control program, and the impact of foreign policy on trade.

The matters of most direct concern to the chemicals and allied products industries will be the unfinished business of regulating the use of additives in foods, chemicals in cosmetics, the use of certified colors in foods, and the labeling of hazardous house-hold products.

All of these made their introduction last session, and the question of controlling food additives got mostly through the hearing stage. Each of these measures has great voter appeal and will pass readily once they reach the house or senate floor.

How the Bills Fared

Here is the way many of the bills of interest to the industry fared last session:

Casein, HR 38, suspension of duties until 1960. Passed and signed into law.

Alcohol-butadiene, HR 2528, for sale of Louisville (Ky.) alcohol-butadiene plant for general chemical use. Passed by house but snagged in the senate by visions the plant could be used in agricultural research experiments.

Tanning extracts—coconut oil, HR 2842, to suspend import dutles on tanning extracts. Bill amended by the senate to provide also for suspension of the three-cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil. Passed and signed into law.

Anti-dumping, HR 6006, to strengthen the anti-dumping law. Amended in line with chemical industry requests for public notice of anti-dumping investigations, and passed by the house. No action by the senate.

Food and drug re-exports, HR 6456, to permit importers to re-export food, drugs and devices found after importation to be in violation of the law. Passed and signed into law.

Mica, HR 6894, to reduce the import duties on mica. Passed by the house and reported to the senate by the finance committee but no further action was taken.

Patent fees, HR 7151, fixing and increasing fees payable to the Patent Office. Reported to the house but no further action.

Atomic energy, HR 7383, for federal indemnity up to $500 million for nuclear accidents. Passed and signed into law.

Advisory committees, HR 7390, tightening controls over functions of advisory committees to government departments and employment of WOC's (without compensation). Passed by house but no action by the senate.

Business taxes, HR 7600, to help family businesses survive the death of the principal stockholders by purchase of estate tax certificates. No action.

Taxes, HR 7628, to provide tax relief in antitrust dissolutions. Reported by the house ways and means committee, and now pending on the house calednar.

Mergers, HR 7698, to require advance notice of mergers involving $10 million of assets. Reported by the house judiciary committee but stalled in the house rules committee.

Small business, HR 7963, to rewrite and broaden the law governing operations of the Small Business Administration. Passed by the house but pigeon-holed in the senate where a substitute bill, S 2504, providing for a one-year extension of the present law, was passed and signed by the President.

Natural gas, HR 8525, for exemption of independent natural gas producers from federal rate control. Reported by the house Interstate commerce committee but stalled by the leadership when it appeared that the bill could not be passed.

FTC, HR 8682, permitting orders of the Federal Trade Commission to become final under certain conditions. Not acted on.

Patents, HR 8864, and half-dozen similar bills extending the period of exclusive patent rights to persons unable to enjoy the full benefits of their patents because of materials controls during the war or because of military service. No action.

Atomic energy, HR 8992, permitting US participation in an International Atomic Energy Agency. Signed into law.

Tungsten, HR 9026 and S 2692, to increase import duties on tungsten. No action.

Narcotics, HR 9028, providing for close government controls over the manufacture and sale of all narcotics. Passed by the house but no action in the senate.

Drawback, HR 9029, extending the privilege of drawbacks on reports to all merchandise. No action.

Hazardous products, HR 9063, HR 7388 and S 1900, to require labeling of ingredients of hazardous household products and antidotes or methods of treatment for misuse. No action.

Price discrimination, S 11 and HR 11, limit use of "good faith" defense in price discriminations. Hearings completed in the senate and reported to the full senate judiciary committee, but without recommendations, by antitrust subcommittee. No further action. No action at all in the house.

Metallurgical research, S 98, providing for a broad program of metal and metallurgical research under the direction of the Bureau of Mines. Reported to the senate but not passed.

Phosphate lands, S 334, lifting the ceiling on phosphate land leases held by the same person in a single state. Passed and signed into law.

Agricultural insects, S 1442, for control of the fire ant and witchweed. Passed and signed into law.

Explosives, S 1491, providing for several important changes in government regulation of the transportation of explosives. Passed by the senate but not acted on by the house interstate commerce committee after chemical industry protests were received.

Agricultural research, S 2306 and HR 8186, for increased use of agricultural products in industry, and similar bills for setting up an Agricultural Research and Industrial Board. No action.

Science, S 2737, authorizing use of proceeds from sales of enemy assets to finance a program of scientific scholarships for children of war veterans. Not acted on.

Minerals, S 2376, administration's bill for a long-range minerals research program. Hearings by the senate interior committee but no further action.

Information, HR 2767 and HR 7174, to permit the publication of certain information held by government agencies in confidence at the request of industries. No action.

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Coatings Materials

Paint and rubber producers were showing renewed interest in prime pigments last week with the opening stages of the fall production season. Recovery of the market was not widespread, though, and many materials continued moving in small volume. The price tone in plasticizers, synthetic resins and dry colors held steady.

Late last Friday a leading producer lowered the price of red and black copper oxide. This move followed on the heels of a 1½ cent decline in the basic metal. The new schedule makes black oxide 45¼ cents per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds. Red moves down to 46½ cents per pound for Type I and 44½ cents for Type II, same basis. It was not known whether other producers would concur in this price cut. Earlier it had been reported that at least one maker was thinking of holding the line this round in order to compensate for increased costs of other production materials and labor.

The Tariff Commission has issued its report on sales of synthetic resins during the month of June. Sales of nearly all varieties were substantially lower than in May. Shipments of petroleum polymer and coumarone-indene resins totaled 18,072,026 pounds as compared with 23,855,958 pounds in May. Vinyl sales reached 59,558,233 pounds as against 63,162,194 pounds in May. Complete figures on sales of paint resins are given below under "Synthetic Resins."

October 1 Price Advances

Blanc Fixe, $25 per ton.

The sole resin change reported last week was a minor revision in gum. Black East India bold unscraped dammar slipped ½ cent per pound to a range of 14½ cents to 16½ cents. This change reportedly resulted from increased availability of material. The price trend in other copal and dammar gums held steady. The trend in gum buying continued to stress immediate needs, reflecting a policy of consumers to hold inventory to a low level and rely on stable prices.

Preparation for fall production in the paint industry created a slightly higher level of demand for shellac, but the tone of the market was still on the slow side. Quotations of several months duration remained in effect. Abundant supply of orange grades was available at 39 cents to 41 cents per pound, for lemon No. 1, 37 cents per pound, for No. 2 and 34 cents to 35 cents per pound, for superfine. Demand was still restricted to prompt requirements.

With the signing of the casein tariff bill into law last Tuesday, local prices were immediately lowered by 2¾ cents per pound. Argentine material fell to 21¾ cents to 22 cents per pound, delivered, and French casein moved down to 21¼ cents per pound, same basis. Market sources had anticipated that this development would bring about a sharp upturn in buying interest, but actually the market showed very little reaction in business volume. According to one dealer here, the larger consuming mills have not yet come into the market to take advantage of the lower quotations. He suggested that these mills might be holding out for still lower prices.

Blanc fixe will be increased substantially in price, effective, October 1. This material will move up $25 per ton to $125 per ton for carlots and $135 for less than carlots.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Moderate qantities of this material were moving to the paint trade last week at unchanged quotations of 27c. per pound for tankcars and 28½c. for smaller shipments.

Copper Oxide—Quotations of red and black oxide were reduced 1c. per pound last week by a leading producer. This move followed on the heels of a 1½c. decline in the basic metal. Under the new schedule black oxide is 45¼c. per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds. Red is quoted at 46½c. for Type I and 44½c. for Type II, same basis.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Copper oxide, 1c. per lb.
Casein, imp., Arg., 2¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
100.75	100.76	100.74	100.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Whether other producers would concur in this price reduction was not known last week. Earlier it had been reported that at least one maker would try to hold the line this round due to increased costs of other raw materials and labor that had been absorbed over the year.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for July, 1957, with figures for June 1957, and July, 1956, reported for comparison:

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
July, 1957	116,195	30,556	146,751
June, 1957	114,596	29,497	114,093
July, 1956	120,390	30,120	150,510

Shipments

July, 1957	113,066	26,596	139,662
June, 1957	104,491	24,989	129,480
July, 1956	97,807	28,661	126,468

Stocks

July, 1957	252,750	72,030	342,780
June, 1957	249,621	68,070	317,691
July, 1956	226,336	92,958	319,294

Exports

July, 1957	*	*	*
June, 1957	19,359	13,035	32,404
July, 1956	17,545	12,767	30,312

* Not available.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Spot demand for congo copals began picking up last week after a rather slow summer pace. Quotations were steady at 24c. to 26c. for No. 1, 19½c. to 21c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3. Reports from source indicate ample quantities of all copal gums.

Dammar Gum—One minor price revision was posted last week. Black East India bold unscraped, previously selling at 15c. to 17c. per pound, was marked down to 14½c. to 16½c. Price trend in other East India dammars held steady. Singapore listings held at 43c. to 47c. for No. 1, 32c. to 34c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Siam dammar sells at a long standing quotation of 36½c. to 40c. per pound.

Like other lines of paint materials, dammar gums have experienced a buying lull during the summer months and won't be in top form until the middle of this month. The trend in buying continues to stress immediate needs even when the market is highly active. This reflects a policy of consumers to hold inventory to a low level.

Shellac—Quotations of several months duration remained in effect last week with a steady undertone. Preparation for fall production in the paint industry created a sligthly higher level of demand, but the general tone of the market was still on the slow side.

Abundant supply of orange grade is available at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. per pound for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. per pound for superfine. There was no buying interest in TN shellac.

Bleached material is quoted at 48c. per pound for bonedry and 58c. for refined, in bags, 1,500 pound lots. There is a 1c. per pound differential for barrels and a 2c. differential for kegs.

Miscellaneous

Casein—As soon as president Eisenhower signed the casein tariff bill last Tuesday price quotations of local dealers were lowered by 2¾c. per pound, making the price of Argentine material 21¾c. to 22c. per pound, delivered. French material moved down to 21¼c. per pound, same basis.

It was expected that this development would bring about a sharp upturn in buying interest, but actually the market showed very little reaction. Purchases were at a moderate level and continued limited to prompt needs. According to

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Coatings Materials

one dealer here, the larger consuming mills were still holding out for more favorable prices.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for June and list May's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	May †	June †
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	7,848,357	6,375,550
Adhesive resins	5,098,639	4,586,172
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,163,224	1,992,315
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	10,207,217	9,767,661
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,087,831	2,375,101
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,644,055	5,201,314
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	63,162,194	59,558,233
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	11,361,097	10,770,176
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	4,565,437	3,684,208
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	223,694	225,686
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	379,254	417,980
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,203,097	1,065,558
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,007,930	970,962
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,033,395	2,092,565
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,629,152	3,136,698
All other modifications	3,608,216	3,527,259
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,855,958	18,072,026
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Portective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	599,314	498,718

† Partly estimated.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—The average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.68 for the week ended August 24, as compared with $25.81 the previous week and $26.86 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants came to 20,130 barrels, as against 20,901 the previous week and 20,683 a year ago. Average per barrel content consisted of 11.18 gallons of turpentine and 299.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 45; WG, 22; N, 15; M, 15 and K and below, 3.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 30	Mon. Sept. 2‡	Tues. Sept. 3	Wed. Sept. 4	Thurs. Sept. 5
Drums—					
WG	$7.83	...	...	$7.80	...
WW	7.87	...	...	...	$7.81§
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended August 30)—
WW, $7.45

Sales, USDA

604*	...	879*‡	160*	916*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.548§	...	.5425	.54	.5425
Sales	10,000¶	...	16,000¶	8,000¶	14,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.
‡ Market closed for holiday. ‡ Export only.

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Oils Dates for Shipments To Pakistan Are Revised

New contracting and delivery dates in authorization No. 15-25 issued to Pakistan to finance the purchase of $2.4 million worth of cottonseed oil or soybean oil from United States suppliers have been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

As amended, the authorization provides that sales contracts between suppliers and importers made on or after September 6, 1957, and on or before November 30, 1957, will be eligible for financing. Delivery will be to importers c. & f. or c.i.f. Pakistani ports, or f.o.b. or f.a.s. vessel, United States ports. Shipments from United States ports may be made on or after September 6, 1957, but not later than December 31, 1957.

The authorization, issued June 28, 1957, provides for purchase of approximately 6,000 metric tons (basis, prime, summer, yellow cottonseed oil in drums) of cottonseed oil or soybean oil in drums. The oil must have been processed from cottonseed or soybeans produced in the continental United States.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has no stocks of cottonseed oil or soybean oil.

Information about purchasers may be obtained from M. G. Dastgir, Commercial Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The telephone number is DEcatur 2-8300.

NARD Will Hear

—Continued from page 7

F. Reudig, director of sales, southern region, Eli Lilly & Co.; Morgan Lefferdink, manager, sales agents division, Coty, Inc.; and Dr. G. Herbert True, assistant professor of marketing, College of Commerce, Notre Dame University.

The second group of speakers, chairmanned by Herman C. Nolen, president, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., will feature discussions by A. B. Fisher, jr., research director, National Wholesale Druggists Association; R. E. Hilbrant, vice-president Colgate-Palmolive Company; H. H. Henley, vice-president, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Carl K. Raiser, director of distribution, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories; and J. O. Peckham, executive vice-president, A. C. Nielsen Company. The panel will have as its theme "Let's Talk About Profits."

On Monday, October 7, at 10 a.m. the formal opening of one of the largest NARD drug shows in history will present an elaborate array of products and services.

Of particular interest to many druggists will be the 3 p.m. Monday, joint conference of state, local and metropolitan city pharmaceutical associations' presidents and secretaries and members of the state fair trade committees. Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, will present the program of the bureau. All NARD members are invited to attend.

Speeches by Government Leaders

Tuesday morning, October 8, at 9 a.m. President Charles R. Seward will call the convention to order. Orville L. Freeman, governor of Minnesota, will welcome the delegates. Keith K. Keller, as general chairman of the 1957 convention committee will greet the delegates.

Sen. Herbert Humphrey of Minnesota will address the convention on Tuesday morning. Sen. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota will speak on Wednesday, October 9, at 11:45 a.m. He will discuss "Your Washington and You."

A visitor from England, Henry E. Chapman, for thirty years secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (similar in many respects to the NARD), will addresss the convention.

Charles B. McDermott, vice-president and director of sales and promotion for Winthrop Laboratories, will speak on "Toward Unity in Pharmacy."

On the closing day of the sessions, Wright Patman, representative in congress from Texas, will deliver an address entitled "Independent Business Must Fight Now or Be Destroyed." Rep. Patman, a long-time friend of small business, is the co-author of the Robinson-Patman act and also of the equality of opportunity bill.

Another speaker will be Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, who will talk on the subject of fair trade on Wednesday morning.

Also on Wednesday, George P. Larrick, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, will report on the activities of FDA.

Charles S. Beardsley, chairman of the board, Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., will discuss the contributions to pharmacy by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. Mr Beardsley's address will also be given on Wednesday.

Thursday morning, October 10, George H. Frates, Washington representative of the NARD will give a report on the legislative situation in Washington and also on the status of the bills of concern to the independent retail pharmacists. Mr. Frates will be followed by Herman W. Leitzow, vice-president of Schering Corporation, who will tell the convention that they must "manage or be managed."

George L. Secord ,chairman, committee on interprofessional relations of the NARD and author of the NARD suggested pricing schedule, will talk on "Facts, Fancies, and Fetishes" in the pharmaceutical profession.

On Friday, October 11, Albert C. Fritz, president of the John W. Dargavel Foundation, will report on the progress of the foundation during the past year.

Among the special events at the convention will be the luncheon meeting of the board of trustees' advisory committee of the John W. Dargavel Foundation at the Dubonnet Room of the Leamington Hotel. Mr. Fritz will preside.

On Tuesday there will be a breakfast of the Minnesota pharmacists in the Minnesota Room of the Leamington Hotel and the luncheon of the past presidents of the NARD will be held in the Indiana Room of the same hotel.

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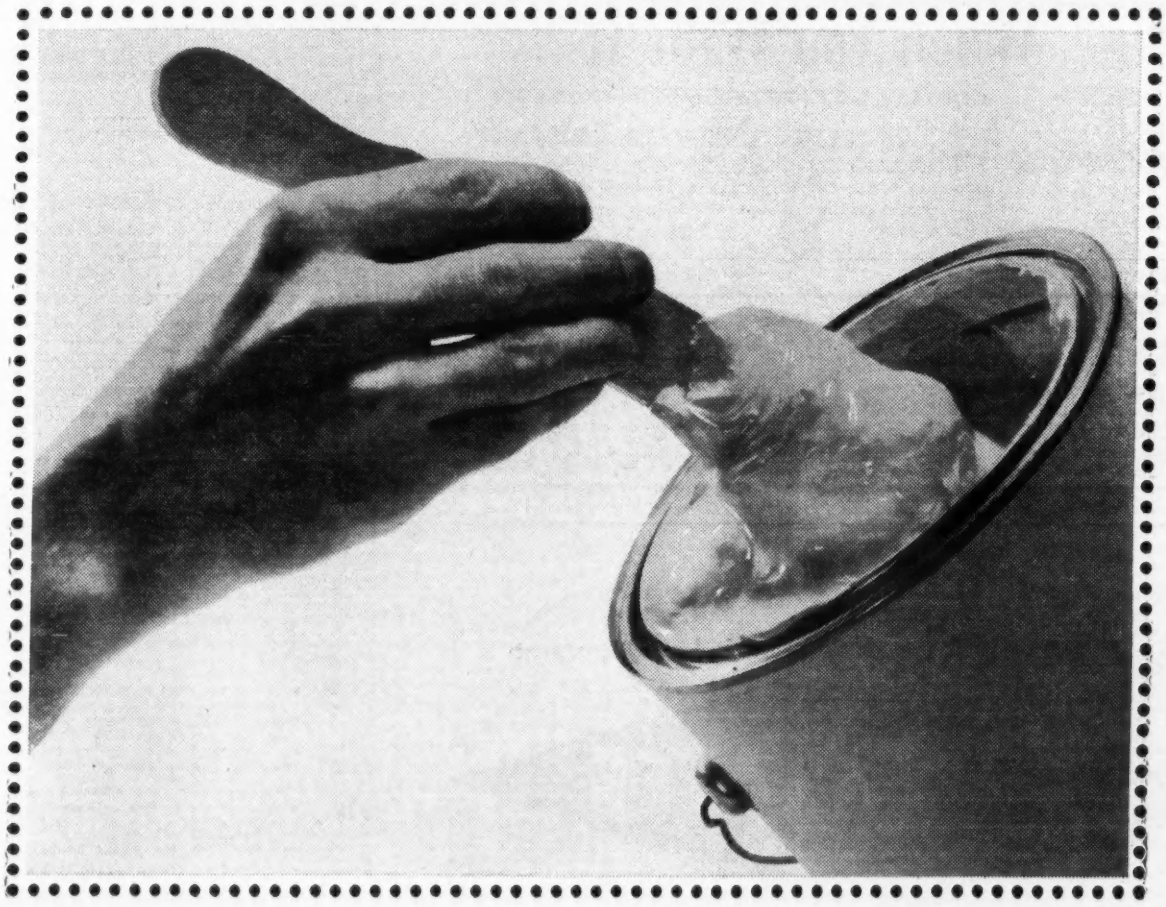

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: July

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of July. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks July 31
Babassue oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3 crude	.....	7,084,000	[2]16,891,000
Coconut oil, crude	33,758,000	47,879,000	[2]40,617,000
Refined	33,108,000	32,050,000	9,258,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	92,000	N. A.	1,673,000
Corn oil, crude	22,659,000	25,718,000	11,324,000
Refined	23,742,000	20,924,000	8,930,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	42,577,000	58,474,000	48,915,000
Refined	54,947,000	101,717,000	153,522,000
Menhaden [3]	21,063,000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring) [3]	7,169,000	9,250,000	54,350,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	547,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]166,000,000	[5]30,893,000	98,806,000
Linseed oil, raw	61,488,000	38,627,000	71,442,000
Refined	16,173,000	23,198,000	26,413,000
Marine mammal oil [3]	200,000	2,624,000	[2]23,358,000
Oiticica oil	.....	722,000	4,712,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	225,000	4,460,000
Inedible	.....	[6]	135,000
Sulfur foots	.....	.....	[6] .....
Palm oil, crude	.....	2,823,000	[2]17,625,000
Refined	[6]	184,000	1,187,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[1]	3,835,000
Refined	[6]	2,345,000	[6] .....
Peanut oil, crude [7]	4,984,000	6,707,000	4,676,000
Refined	6,226,000	3,363,000	6,892,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	.....	270,000	1,289,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	[6]	[6]	172,000
Soybean oil, crude	264,805,000	223,006,000	216,049,000
Refined	211,177,000	202,512,000	99,925,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	20,872,000	[2]23,355,000	17,107,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	204,735,000	109,670,000	253,161,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	67,305,000	N. A.	N. A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	9,042,000	8,900,000	9,065,000
Tung oil	.....	3,784,000	31,947,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1,384,000	5,185,000	17,084,000
Refined	3,990,000	1,727,000	6,816,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	13,986,000	9,831,000	39,365,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks July 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated [8]	902,000	N. A.	1,826,000
Deodorized oil [9]	63,134,000	21,601,000	15,139,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, capyrlic, capric, and myristic [8]	4,533,000	N. A.	8,122,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[10]	N. A.	1,092,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content, 20% or less)	3,850,000	N. A.	8,832,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	4,160,000	N. A.	11,597,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	2,975,000	N. A.	4,440,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	5,769,000	N. A.	6,710,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	4,641,000	N. A.	11,985,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	3,886,000	N. A.	9,518,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis) [11]	18,472,000	17,610,000	16,800,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis) [11]	16,853,000	15,638,000	52,065,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil [8]	4,535,000	N. A.	6,302,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2,717,000	1,260,000	1,180,000
Inedible	2,882,000	3,226,000	3,128,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	28,549,000	27,522,000	15,013,000
Soybean	102,617,000	94,432,000	40,942,000
Other	6,513,000	4,697,000	3,403,000
Inedible	518,000	1,237,000	1,757,000
Margarine [9]	[12]109,977,000	N. A.	25,444,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	3,606,000	1,080,000	2,570,000
Shortening [9]	131,433,000	N. A.	118,022,000
Stearine, animal, inedible [8]	695,000	N. A.	715,000
Vegetable oil, winter	12,982,000	10,752,000	18,158,000
Tall oil, crude	38,621,000	37,854,000	90,709,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	10,174,000	6,726,000	22,043,000
Winterized oil	62,093,000	43,661,000	28,269,000

N. A.—Not Available

[1] Included in "other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 114,000,000 pounds in July.

[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[6] Included in "other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[10] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[12] The total for July, 1957, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 101,963,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,782,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 6,168,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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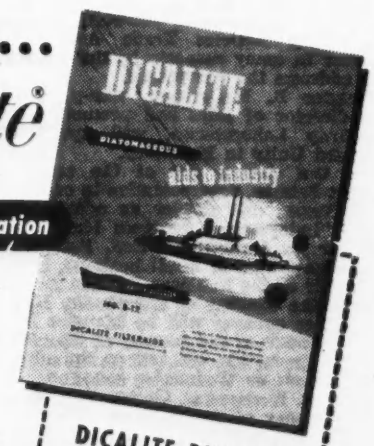

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Despite light consuming demand for edible oils, the market remained on a steady basis last week. Prices were well held for all grades. Peanut oils was unchanged, while cottonseed, soybean and corn were advanced fractionally. Crude coconut oil developed an easier tone and declined fractionally following the signing of a bill by President Eisenhower suspending the 3 cents processing tax for the next three years. The law becomes effective September 30. Late October and November shipments were fractionally lower than nearby.

Improved consuming interest for tallow and greases combined with scarcity of offerings stiffened the market and all grades were advanced fractionally. Oleo stearine also was firm and higher. Lard was stronger and fractionally higher.

Higher flaxseed continued to create a firmer tone in linseed oil and price schedule was again advanced for prompt and forward delivery. Withdrawals of oil against contracts improved and were up to seasonal volume. Liberal offerings of Brazilian castor oil continued to unsettle the market and firm bids it was intimated could have shaded asking prices. Domestic oil was quiet and quotably unchanged. Trading in imported tung oil continued restricted to actual needs at unchanged prices, while domestic oil declined fractionally. Crude menhaden was steady due to poor fishing which has materially reduced production. Trading was still quiet, but export interest was expected to improve.

Soybean meal continued weak and declined $3 per ton. Cottonseed and linseed meals demand slackened, but prices were unchanged. Peanut meal was stronger, up $3 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed acid, 3/10c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $3 per ton
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, bleached fancy, ¼c. per lb.
prime, ¼c. per lb.
special, ¼c. per lb.
No. 1, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3 crude Ceara, 2c. per lb.
crude, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Tung oil, dom., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
118.25	118.05	117.67	116.20

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Increased offers of Brazilian oil and quiet demand kept market easy. No. 1 Brazilian was offered at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt and later delivery, but could be shaded on firm bid. Domestic grades were quiet, and unchanged.

Coconut—President Eisenhower signed a bill August 30, suspendng the 3c. processing tax on imported coconut oil for three years and will become a law in 30 days. Market became easier. Crude was moved at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast prompt delivery and 13½c., New York basis.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	249,900	2,491,664
Corresponding week, 1956	.....	.....
Total this year	12,779,800	69,570,684
Corresponding period, 1956	32,742,250	55,853,000

Corn—Crude was stronger and sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was higher at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Market for cottonseed oil futures was dull and featureless last week. Trading on the New York Produce Exchange was limited. While business was slow, the market held on a steady basis. Favorable weather and crop news served to restrict buying interest. A private estimate placed the soybeans crop at 45,200,000 bushels, some 10,000,000 bushels above previous report had little influence of the futures market. Consuming inquiry continued listless. Refined salad was quoted at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Export interest continued inactive.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer. Moderate trading was noted in new crop oil. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley; 12⅞c., nominal, southeast; 12⅜c., Lubbock and 12½c., Waco.

Census Bureau reported cottonseed oil export declaration at 3,858,370 pounds for the week ended August 30.

Cottonseed Crush: July

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during July and June, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	July	June
	Tons	
Receipts	100,501	9,944
Crushed	119,728	146,563
Stocks at mills	163,868	183,095

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	42,577,000	33,599,000
Stocks at mills	13,295,000	29,844,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	58,531	72,366
Stocks at mills	251,816	287,779

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	26,075	33,424
Stocks at mills	52,242	65,676

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 6, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	69	15.18	14.75	15.10@15.14
Oct.	83	14.99	14.73	14.94@14.96
Dec.	91	15.05	14.85	15.00S
Mar. (1958)	63	15.15	14.97	15.10@15.13
May	63	15.18	15.08	15.13@15.14
July	8	15.15	15.05	15.09@15.12

Total sales and switches, 377 contracts.

Linseed—Strength of flaxseed was reflected in linseed oil and prices were boosted 3/10c. for all positions. Tankcars were higher 13.8c. per pound, Minneapolis, September-November; 14c., December-February; 14.2c., March-May, and 14.1c. exwarehouse. Deliveries were moved in increased volume during the past week.

Flaxseed—Price trend continued upwards and advanced 7c. per bushel.

Canada's 1957 flaxseed production is estimated at 25,652,000 bushels according to the first official release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week. This represents a decline of twenty-seven percent from last year's record crop of 34,935,000 bushels. However, with the exception of 1956, it would be the largest outturn since 1912.

Minneapolis.—Terminal interests advanced bids on cash flaxseed 7c. to $3.35 a bushel, spot, Minneapolis. Crushers were hesitant to follow. Market was influenced by harvest delay due to rains in the flax growing area. Reports on new crop were pessimistic, consisting of smaller kernels and lower oil content. Early analyses of new crop offerings indicated poor drying properties because of lower iodine content. Trades in the spot market amounted to 19 cars, while to-arrive bookings totaled 18 cars and 37,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 320 cars (9 for CCC), compared with 1,078 cars a year ago. Shipped from Minneapolis were 86 cars, the same amount as the corresponding week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	480,000	1,940,000	150,500
Since Sept. 1	480,000	1,940,000	150,500

Oiticica—Trading was reported spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 19c. to 19½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Moderate trading took place for shipment from Greece while demand from

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Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	3 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	15 max.
Saponification Value	193 — 196
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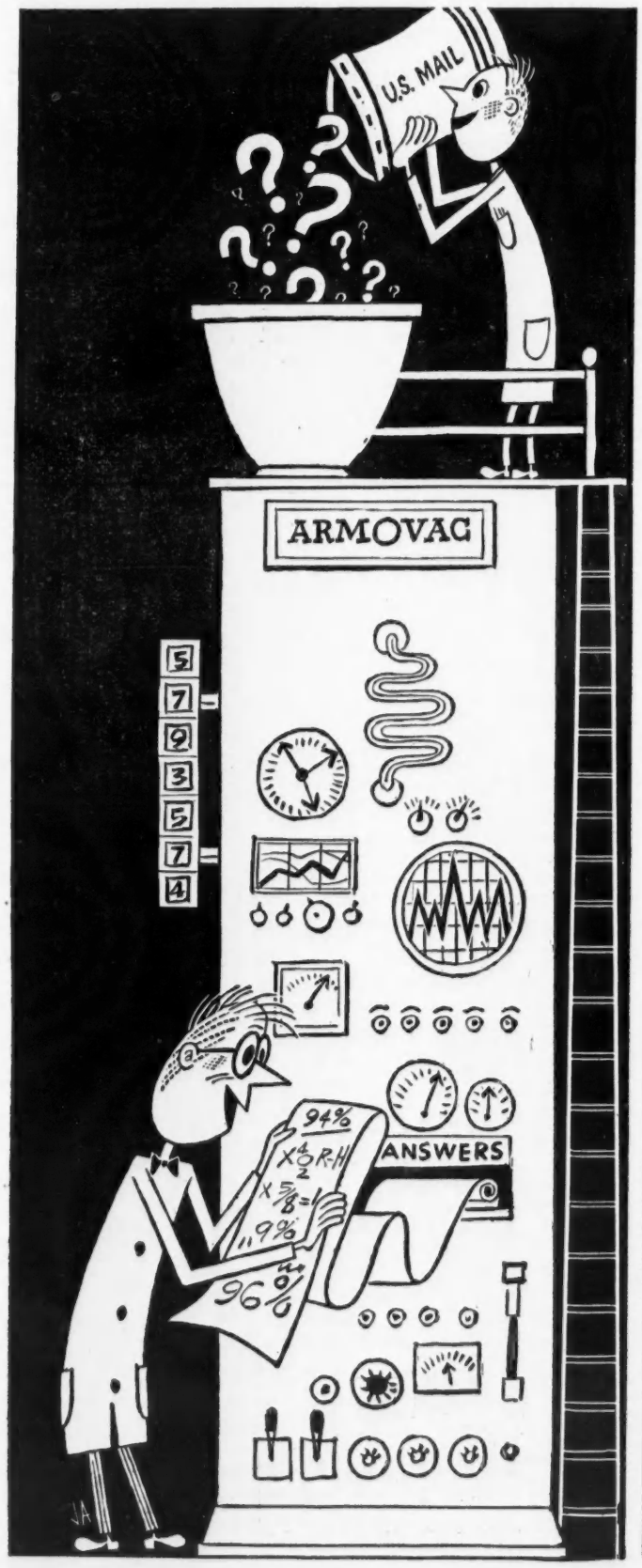

Oils, Fats and Waxes

other sources was reported slow. Greek oil was quoted at $65 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, immediate shipment; $64, September and $63 October in used drums. Interest in Spanish oil lagged with offers named at $70 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point. Oil on spot was available at $2.65 to $2.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Spanish oil exports totaled 10,859 tons during the first half of this year, according to advices from Madrid. The United States imported 489 tons; Brazil, 4,180; Cuba, 3,092; Norway, 823 and Puerto Rico, 408 tons.

Peanut—Business was reported light. Crude was sold at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Despite slow trading the market closed stronger. Crude was sold at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, September and at 11½c. and bid, October-December. Refined salad was higher at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Export declarations for soybean oil totaled 1,294,460 pounds for the week ended August 30, according to the Census Bureau.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 6, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	26	11.30	11.10	11.40@11.50
Dec.	4	11.42	11.41	11.52@11.62
Mar. (1958)	1	11.47	11.47	11.58@11.68
May	6	11.58	11.48	11.59@11.68

Total sales, 37 contracts.

Tung—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Imported oil was sold at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for immediate delivery. Domestic oil was easier with trading reported at 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Firm tone prevailed in this market. Prices were higher ranging from 82c. to 87c., per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Offers for shipment were light, but the undertone of the market was reported unsettled. Prompt shipment was quoted at $162.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Increased buying interest stiffened the market and quotations were slightly higher. Yellow grease was 7¾c, bid for tankcars delivered, with sellers holding at ⅛c. more. Choice white all hog was firmer and ranged from 9½c. to 9⅝c., same basis as to seller.

Lard—Market was stronger and fractionally higher. Cash lard was advanced to 12¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Export declarations for lard totaled 6,166,190 pounds for the week ended August 30, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

Oleo Oil—Extra remained steady and ranged from 19½c. to 20c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine was firmer and held at 14c. to 14½c., same basis.

Tallow—Improved buying interest and light offerings featured this market. Moderate trading took place at ¼c. higher for the better grades. Soapers were buyers at the advance. Bleached fancy was sold at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime at 8¼c. and special, 8c. No. 1 was held at 7⅞c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9¾c. to 9⅞c., drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 6, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Oct.	1	8.30	8.30	8.50@8.60
Dec.	3	8.40	8.40	8.40 Bid

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Trading slow. Prices unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Market was firm, prices unchanged. Trading tapered off from volume ahead of recent advance, but moderate quantities for nearby as well as forward positions were sold. Supplies were adequate but not pressing. Withdrawals against existing contracts were excellent, sparked to some degree by strike shut-down of one large area crusher. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, for September/December shipment was at $50.50

Soybean Crush: July

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during July and June, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	July	June
	Tons	
Receipts	713,859	562,159
Crushed	718,982	740,792
Stocks at mills	556,588	561,711

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	264,805,000	271,970,000
Stocks at mills	116,984,000	95,528,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	573,744	592,814
Stocks at mills	128,335	157,114

a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller, 32 percent protein, $55.50 for September/December; January/March at $56.50.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	13,740,000	8,820,000
Since Sept. 1	13,740,000	8,820,000

Peanut Meal—Supplies in the Southeast continued to move about as fast as the government releases peanuts for crushing. Forty-five percent protein meal was slightly stronger with solvent selling at $48 per ton sacked and old process at $50 f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia points for September.

Soybean Meal—Weaker undertone prevailed in soybean meal, prices down $3. Interest in forward coverage was virtually absent, business consisting largely of single or two car orders from large mixers who were keeping inventories at a minimum. Bearish crop report by a private estimator encouraged conservative buying policy. The estimate indicated production of 452,549,000 bushels of soybeans, an increase of about 10 million bushels over his August 1st estimate and 24,000,000 bushels more than the government estimate on August 1. Meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner last week. Slow demand for carnauba caused some easiness in crude and No. 3 Ceara and Parnahyba were reduced 2c. per pound, while refined grades were without change.

'How to Get That Order'

—Continued from page 7

sales, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. H. Kent Vanderhoef, sales vice-president of Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., will be moderator. Members of the panel will be P. L. Richards, sales manager, alcohols and chemicals division, Enjay Company; R. W. Eddy, assistant manager, fine chemicals division, Union Carbide Chemicals Corporation; and Thomas Capstick, jr., New York sales manager, Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc.

Panel No. 3 chairman will be Harris C. Miller, district sales manager, Hooker Electrochemical Company. Robert A. Gopel, assistant general sales manager of American Aniline Products, a unit of Koppers Company, will be moderator of the panel. Participants will include: Carl W. Peterson, assistant district sales manager, Grasselli Chemicals Division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Edward W. Holback, sales representative, Merck & Co., and Raymond H. Nichols, sales representative, J. F. Henry Chemical Company.

The sales clinic will conclude with a cocktail party and social hour.

Sam F. Teague, jr., New York district sales manager, inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will be chairman of the clinic for 1957. Other members of the committee will include: W. B. Beeson, jr., New York district manager, Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio; James E. Shand, assistant manager, chemical sales department, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Harris C. Miller, New York district manager, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Petroleum Parley

—Continued from page 7

the "Public Relations Problems in the Oil Industry."

Navy Secretary Thomas S. Gates, jr., will address a general session Thursday morning, along with George S. Patterson, president of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, New York. Mr. Gates' topic has not been announced, but Mr. Patterson's will be "The Petroleum Industry: Show Case for Free Enterprise."

Presiding at the two general sessions, and expected to offer some contemporary comments of his own, will be Guy B. Hunter, chairman of the board of Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa., and current president of NPA.

The gear oil symposium on Thursday will attempt to evaluate progress being made in the search for a universal lubricant. Participating in the symposium will be these experts: T. P. Sands, Monsanto Chemical Corporation; W. B. Bassett, Lubrizol Corporation; W. A. Johnson, Rockwell Spring & Axle Company; Norman A. Hunstad, General Motors Corporation; Frank X. Sieloff, Elco Lubricant Corporation; and Wildrick Hart, Kendall Refining Company.

New and anticipated developments in petroleum transportation equipment will be reviewed at the transportation session by the following experts: J. P. Krumech, Shippers Carr Line Corporation E. A. Locke, jr., Union Tank Car Company; Gordon C. Locke, Committee for Oil Pipe Line Companies; Austin Sutherland, National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc.; T. M. Thompson, General American Transportation Company; and David A. Wright, Lake Tankers Corporation.

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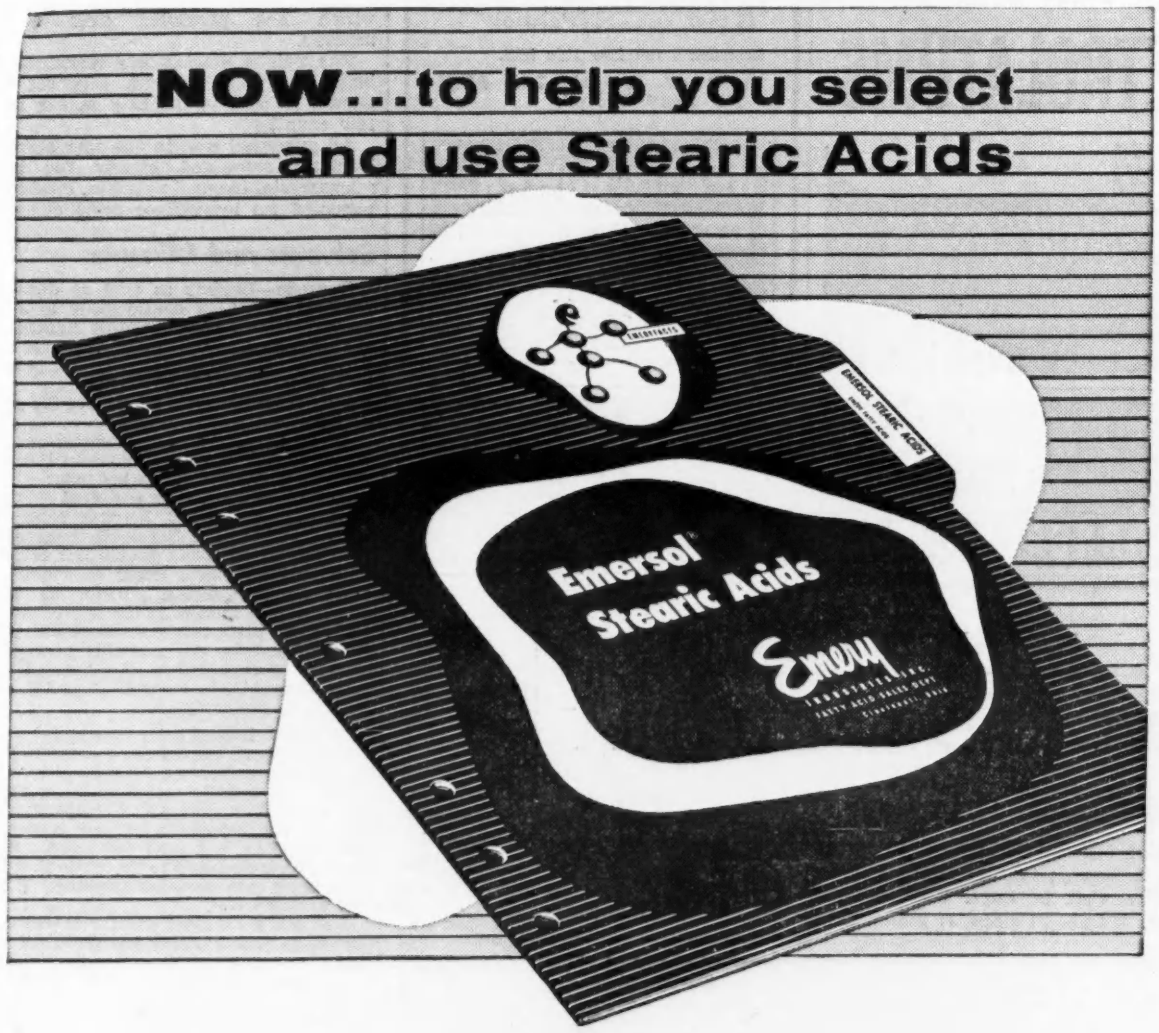

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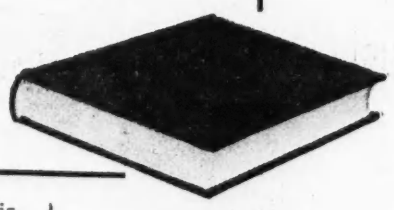
by WALTER H. VOSKUIL

Chief Mineral Economist, Ill. State Geol. Survey; Prof. of Mineral Economics, Coll. of Engr. Univ. of Illinois. 324 pp., 24 maps, 37 tables, $5.75



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Petroleum Derivatives

Of no small concern to petroleum toluene producers last week was the recent price break in the aromatic by the major steel companies. Two weeks ago, petroleum source toluene dipped to 31 cents per gallon at Chicago and Detroit. This represented a 1 cent reduction in both instances. At press time, further price changes were still in the discussion stage but were definitely expected this week. Just what the drop will amount to was still a matter for conjecture. Market sources anticipated, however, that the petroleum industry will lower toluene prices to meet existing coaltar quotes. At any rate, price cuts will not prove a remedy to the oversupply problem which has gripped the toluene market for a long time. Just a competitive measure to retain existing outlets and recoup some of the gallonage lost to the blended solvents, producers said.

Benzene production which decreased in June was said to be increasing at the present time. It appeared to some market observers that benzene, before long, would also present acute oversupply problems. Possibly when contracted shipments run out, prices will drop from 36 cents per gallon, the quote which has prevailed over recent months.

The xylene market was described as being fairly stable with business expected to pick up slightly in the next few months.

All appeared well in the wax market. Demand remained steady for both microcrystalline and paraffin. Producers expected no immediate price changes.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 7, 1956
106.96	106.96	107.05	105.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Imports as well as domestic production fell off considerably in June, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding month and June a year ago. Benzene imports for the first six months of 1957 totaled 31,302,521 gallons, roughly equivalent to last year's level for the same period.

While imports of the aromatic are expected to decline, domestic production will increase appreciably, market sources said recently. In fact, it is expected that the benzene market will become super-saturated when and if the newly constructed facilities for benzene production coupled with existing plants begin to operate at near capacity levels. While no price changes are expected in the immediate future, some producers mentioned last week that oversupply will probably precipitate a price change below the current 36c. level—possibly, in early 1958 before new shipments are contracted.

Toluene—Recent price cuts by cokeoven operators have caused some consternation among the petroleum toluene producers. As yet, no definite action to lower prices has been taken except at Chicago and Detroit where petroleum toluene dipped to 31c. a gallon, a 1 cent reduction. However, it was rumored in the trade that further price cuts were forthcoming. It was not known when.

Toluene for export and for government ordnance requirements has dwindled to a trickle in past months. Its use in aviation gas and premium fuels has long been a major outlet, but a somewhat costly one. However, if prices continue to drop, market sources said, profits from that outlet will not be considerably lower than from other outlets.

Regardless of what happens in the toluene market, oversupply will continue to be a critical problem, not to be relieved by any immediate measures for many months, so said the people who should know.

Xylene—Nothing of any particular significance has happened recently in the xylene market. Previously existing prices were unmoved last week and producers predicted no immediate changes.

Movement of the aromatic to consuming industry, though somewhat lethargic, has been sufficient to maintain relatively well-adjusted inventories throughout the summer, market sources said. However, the xylene market has become slightly saturated. Producers mentioned that an oversupply problem may exist later in what is now a fairly stable market.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 24 totaled 287,678,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 286,618,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,060,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 302,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 758,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

According to the American Petroleum Institute, production of liquefied petroleum gas for the two week period ended August 15 reached 227,390,000 gallons, compared with the 253,445,000 gallons produced in the period July 16-31.

Liquefied refinery gas production for the August 1-15 period amounted to 93,592,000 gallons, approximately 10 million gallons below the previous two week level of 104,807,000 gallons (revised API figure).

Butane—Output of liquefied petroleum gas during the August 1-15 period amounted to 55,514,000 gallons, as compared with the 57,807,000 gallons produced in the period July 16-31.

At the same time, the API reported that liquefied refinery butane production had decreased from the 29,664,000 gallons of the July 16-31 period to 28,700,000 gallons during the first two weeks in August.

Isobutane—The API recorded a production figure of 17,539,000 gallons for the August 1-15 period. The corresponding estimate for the previous two weeks on a Bureau of Mines basis was 19,600,000 gallons.

Propane—During the August 1-15 period, production of this light pressed gas reached 99,418,000 gallons. For July 16-31, the American Petroleum Institute announced a figure of 108,778,000 gallons.

Liquefied refinery propane production amounted to 48,259,000 gallons in the two week period ended August 15. The July 16-31 figures was 52,906,000 gallons.

Waxes

Producers have spoken optimistically about the wax market throughout the entire summer season. And last week they predicted an increasing volume of business in the months ahead. Growing diversity of outlets here and abroad for both microcrystalline and paraffin have helped to make the sales picture a steadily rising curve.

The dairies switch to the milk carton, market sources reiterated last week, has contributed greatly to the well-being of the paraffin market. At the same time, microcrystalline sales have been buoyed by steady demand from the food packaging container industry.

Price listings were unmoved. No changes were anticipated.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 23, 1957 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,789,000 barrels, a decrease of 48,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to still of 7,970,000 barrels were 1,000,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 843,000 barrels above the week ended August 24, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,202,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,282,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending August 23, crude oil production averaged 6,817,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,967,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,218,000 barrels daily.

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A. O. Smith Stainless Lined 20,000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10' x 30'.
5000 gal. Heavy Duty Aluminum Tanks; 8' x 12' Vertical ASME Heads.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 500-1000 gal.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 1700 gal. 300 PSI ASME; 50" x 17'4".
Western Precipitation Helo-Flight Desolventizer or Chlorophyll Extractor.

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President

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CENTRIFUGES

5—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, solid bowl.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—1,000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated, Reactor, 75 psi.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—9,400 gal. 316 ELC, Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—12,000 gal. rubber lined Horizontal Tank, 10'6" x 20'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
3—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.
4—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 26 sq. ft.

DRYERS

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf 17, 16 and 12—40" x 43" shelves.
3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30'.
1—Christie 70" x 40' Hot Air Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—Link Belt 5'2" x 20', 6'4" x 24', Steel Roto-Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
2—Porter 4½ gal. jacketed, sigma blade.
1—Baker Perkins 2 gal. 304 S.S. sigma blades, 2 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins 1 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, sigma blades, 2 HP motor.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Day D10, 304 S.S. Powder Mixer, 7½ HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18" x 12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 14-D-4 Pressure Filter, 3.2 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#7 Sweetland Filters, 20 leaves, 4" centers.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

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GOOD EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

FILTER PRESSES
Plate & Frame

1—Stainless St., 12", 3 ch. Sperry.
1—Aluminum, 15" Sperry, 29 ch. 1-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 7", 21 ch. 2-eye, cl. dely.
2—C.I. 24" Sperry, 30 ch., 2-eye, cl. dely.
2—C.I. 30" Shriver, 29 ch., 2-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Shriver, 35 ch., 1-eye, open dely.
2—C.I. 30" Shriver, 50 ch., 1-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Sperry, 36 ch., 1-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Shriver, 36 ch., 2-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Sperry, 46 ch., 3-eye, visib. cl. disch.
1—C. I. 36" Shriver, 20 ch., 2-eye, cl. dely.

FILTERS—Pressure Leaf

1—Niagara #510-28 Type 316 Stainless Steel, 21 leaves, 510 sq. ft.
3—Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 St. St. plates, 151 sq. ft., steel tank.
1—Sweetland #12—72 leaves.
1—Sweetland #5—20 leaves.
1—Industrial 18 x 48-RR, Rubber lined, 60 sq. ft., rubber leaves.
1—Klein #2 Type 304 Stainless Steel, 11 leaves, 97 sq. ft., with closed feeder.
8—Bowser, Butler, Industrial & Klein—from 7 sq. ft. to 140 sq. ft.

FILTERS — ROTARY VACUUM

1—Oliver 5'3" D x 3' F, Precoat, pressure housing, rubber lined.
1—Oliver 5'3" D x 8' F, Precoat, Steel. Unused.
1—Feinc 6'6" D x 6' F, String Discharge, steel.
2—Eimco 10' D x 12' F, rubber covered.
3—Sweetland—#12, #7, #5.

FILTERS — MISCEL.

2—Sharples 16V Super Centrifuges, Stainless Steel.
5—Louisville 36" wide 8-Roll Continuous Filters.
3—Adams #WJR-1, T304 Stainless Steel.
2—International Single Disc, T304 Stainless Steel, #3—24" dia. and #5—33" dia.
1—Alsop SD-6-WR-10, Jacketed, T304 St. St.
1—Star 15 plate Bronze Filter.
1—Enzinger-Union 26 plate Brass Filter with Packer.

MISCEL.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers: 6' D x 30' L; 6' D x 40' L.
1—Lee 100 gal. St. St. Jktd. Kettle with double motion agitator.
1—G. E. Motor Generator Set—250 V, 15 KW DC; 20 HP, 3/60/220/1200 motor.
1—Cherry Burrel 400 GPH Homogenizer, St. St. Sanitary Viscolizer, 15 HP.
1—Marco Flow-Master AC-500 Homogenizer, 500 GPH, St. St., 7½ HP.

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OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ≠6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

≠2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter ≠49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS

3—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

4—Mikro Pulverizers, ≠2TH, ≠4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34" 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—≠00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—≠0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ≠1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ≠3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000≠ horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000≠.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Colton ½" & 1" single punch & rotary Tablet Machines & other sizes.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Boilers—Gas & Oil, conveyors & Elev.
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OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—316 s. s. 3'x6'.
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36"x36", 34 Rubber Covered Frames-1½"
FITZPATRICK COMMINUTERS—Model D
TANKS—s. s. 500 Gal, Agit., Vert.
CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 26" Susp. Monel.
PFAUDLER KETTLE—G/L. Jack., 300 Gal.
Sharples Super D-Hydrator-Model C-20 Type 316 S.S. Complete.
Micro Pulverizer-1 SI-5-H.P.

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Pfaudler 125 gal. S/S Reactor, Jktd. & Agtd.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump, ≠6, 40 HP motor.
4 Vibrating Sifters, 14x48, 20x74 & 40x120.
W & P 100 gal. SS Sigma Mixer, 20 HP exp.
2 W & P Jktd. Mixers, 15 gal., 15 HP.
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1—Mikro atomizer ≠5.
2—Fitzpatrick comminuters models D & K.
1—Abbe-Lenart 55 gal., jktd, disp. mixer.
1—Stokes Freeze dryer model 138-B.
1—Fowler 9 spout, rotary filler, PTS, QTS, GALS.
1—Sharples super hydrator, 20 HP.
1—Stokes rotary vacuum dryer ≠59-A.
2—Alsop 12" disc filters.
1—Sweetland ≠11—642 sq. ft. filter.
1—Kilby #12—695 sq. ft. filter.
3—Proportioneers fab filters, 73 sq. ft. area in each.
5—Autoclaves, agitated, 100 gal., 500 PSI.
1—Bartlett & Snow Colloid Mill jktd—7½ H.P.
2—7000 gal., type 316, vert. tanks.
1—1200 gal., type 316, vert. tank.
2—3500 gal., type 304, vert. tanks.

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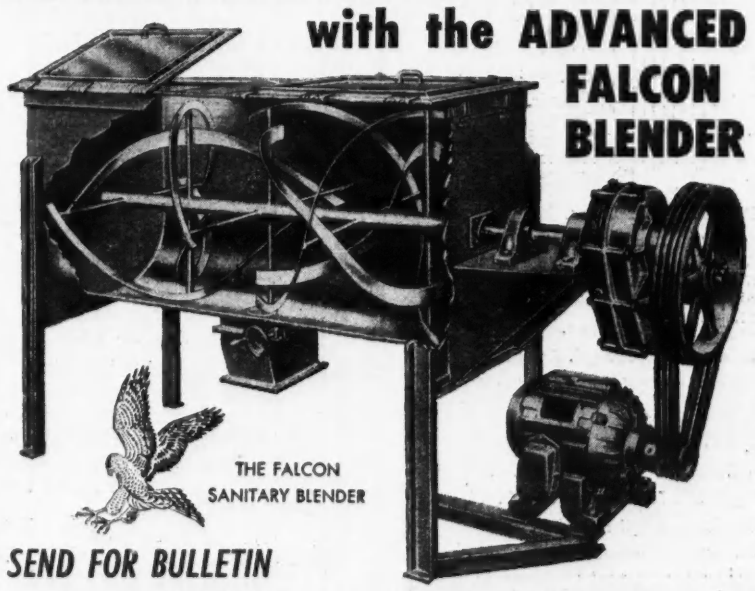

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EVAPORATORS & STILLS

1—Swenson 5 Body, Quadruple Effect, forced circulation and film type Evaporator, 12,975 sq. ft. heating surface (complete details on request).
1—A. H. Arnold & Co. 6' dia. Evaporator, Type 316 Stainless Steel, rapid circulation film type (complete details on request).
1—Arthur Harris Co., Type 316 Stainless Steel Evaporator 3' dia. x 8½' high (complete details on request).
3—Copper Beer Stills 42", 48" and 60" dia. with 3 Copper Rectifying Columns 48" and 54" dia.

DRYERS

3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum.
3—Louisville 6' dia. x 50' Steam Tube Rotary.
1—Stainless 20" dia. x 9' Steel Hot Air Rotary.
1—Louisville Dewaterer 36" dia., 8 roller w/bronze screen.

TANKS

7—5,000, 3,200, 2,000 and 1,200 gal. vertical, 304 Stainless Steel.
1—5,500 gal. vertical, Rubber.
14—12,000, 9,500, 9,100, 4,000 and 3,000 gal. vertical Copper.
1—10,000 gal. horizontal Aluminum.
40—40,000, 30,000, 22,000, 20,000 and 12,000 gal. vertical Steel.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Bird Solid Bowl 36" x 50" steel, continuous, 25 HP.
1—Bird 18" x 28" Stainless Steel, Solid Bowl, continuous.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber lined, 25/10 HP.
1—AT&M 42" dia. Suspended, Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, 25/7½ HP.
1—AT&M 42" dia. Suspended, Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, 40 HP.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, rubber covered, perforated, 10 HP.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, Steel Perforated Basket, 15 HP.
1—36" AT&M rubber covered, Perforated Basket, center-slung, 7½ HP.
2—Sharples #16 Super-Centrifuge, Steel and Monel, 2 HP motors.

PUMPS

4—LaBour 2" x 1½" Stainless Steel Centrifugal.
1—Olivite 2" x 1¼" Centrifugal.
2—Wilfley 4" Haveg lined Centrifugal.
2—Moyno Type 1YF and CDQ.
6—Bronze 1½" to 4" Centrifugal, 1½ to 10 HP.
26—Iron 1½" to 10" Centrifugal.
5—Iron 2" to 4" Rotary.
4—Worthington 30 HP Sump Pumps.

MISCELLANEOUS

Boiler Plant: 4 Boilers, 298 to 744 HP; Motors; Compressors; Agitator Drives; Copper; Stainless Steel and Steel Pipe, Valves and Fittings; 2 Rectangular Bins, 20' x 20' x 30' and 14' x 14' x 35'; Bucket Elevators; Screw Conveyors; Hammer Mills; Allis Chalmers, 3' x 8' Screens; 5 Steam Turbines from 15 to 125 HP; Permutit Water Softener, 12,000 gph.

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1—Process Engineers Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Continuous Crystallizer, 2'6" x 9'6", 350 gal. cap., complete with 10 HP drive and motor.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Sigma Type, Jacketed, Heavy Duty Continuous Mixers, 400 gal. cap., complete with 60 HP drive and motor.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Granulator, #43A.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Dispersion Mixer, 100 gal. cap., 60 HP motor.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

1—Louisville Experimental Rotary Dryer, 12" x 7'6".

2—Ruggles Coles Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' and 4' x 30'.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

8—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 and 4 shelves.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 42" x 120".

1—F. L. Smidth Rotary Kiln, 8'2" x 132', complete.

1—Rotary Kiln, 2' x 14', complete.

2—Impco Rotary Vacuum Filters, 5' x 4', with vari-speed motor, drive and vacuum pumps, complete.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 1458.

2—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters, Models 510-38 and 26-60-4.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, Model 24" x 38".

1—Sweetland #7 Filter with 20 steel leaves.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender, size 2'6" x 8'6", 300 gal., with 15 HP motor and drive.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, complete with drive and Anchor-type Agitator, 250 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined, Series R Jacketed Kettle, 500 gals.

2—Steel Vertical Rubber-Lined Storage Tanks, 1000 gals. ea. NEW.

1—Chicago Bridge and Iron Works Steel Pressure Tank, 18,000 gal. 80# W.P., ASME Code.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1600 gal., complete with Agitator and Drive. W.P. Jacket 150#, W.P. Shell: 600#, ASME Code.

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal, Model HS 24".

1—AT&M Link Suspended Type Centrifuge with 28" Stainless Steel Perforate Basket.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model #D-2.

1—E. B. Badger Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 24', with 15 trays.

1—E. B. Badger Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 7', with 10 trays.

1—Vulcan Type 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 31', with 30 trays.

5—Davis Engr. Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 120 sq. ft. ea. NEW.

5—Davis Engr. Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. ea. NEW.

1—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressor, Type PRE-2 with 300 HP motor.

2—Howe 40 cu. ft. Rubber-Covered Ribbon Blender. NEW.

15—Bump Pumps, Model 30, Type 316 Stainless Steel. NEW.

2—Readco Type 316 Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 285 cu. ft., 2120 gal. capacity, with 30 HP motor and drive.

2—Cyclone Collectors, 40" with 12" motorized Star Valves.

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UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42" open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6" - 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap. jacketed, Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60" with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, elad. del., 39-pl. 40-fr.

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J. H. Day 140 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Jumbo Dry Powder Mixer, 4000 lb. cap.

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Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.

J. H. Day from 12 up to 150 gal. Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial

Baker Perkins 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.

MRM 12 Spout Automatic Rotary Stainless Steel Vacuum Filler

Mikro 3TH, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers.

Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.

Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers

Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro and Gayco Sifters.

Stokes, DD2, BB, D3 Tablet Machines.

Stokes & Smith Model G Filler, Stainless Steel Hopper and Auger.

Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.

Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.

Stokes & Smith G1, G2, G6 and HG84 Auger Powder Fillers.

Coco and Jones Carton Sealers.

Pony M, ML, TO, ERmold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.

Standard Knapp, Burt, CRCO Nu-Way Wraparound Labelers.

Hudson Sharp "Campbell" Models 2W6, 2W8, 2W10 Wrappers.

Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FA3, FA4, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.

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Fungicide, 6,000 gals., ready mixed, water repellent, spec. W-572, inv. 5, Sept. 17, Contracting Officer, Army QM Depot, Fort Worth, Texas.

Insecticide, 4,812 1-gal. cans chlordane, solution 2%, inv. 109, Sept. 18, U. S. Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Isopropyl alcohol, 1,400 lbs., inv. 20404, Sept. 11, Purchasing Office, Govern. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Paint, enamel, lacquer and thinner, inv. 3, Sept. 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Fort Gordon, Ga.: 1,000 gals. red, 300 gals. white, 420 qts. yellow exterior vinyl alkyd type paint, 2,000 gals. anti-fouling vinyl red paint, inv. 1, Sept. 18, Treasury Dept., Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st. & 3rd Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.; 252 1-gal. cans lamp-black enamel, 196 1-gal. cans blue enamel, inv. 54, Sept. 11, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Fort Eustis, Va.: 1,200 gals. turpentine, type 1, Spec. T-801A, 550 gals. boiled linseed oil, inv. 2049, Sept. 12, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.; 1,800 gals. gum spirits turpentine or steam distilled, wood type, spec. T-801, U. S. Army Engineers, 111 E. 16th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 7,600 gals. enamel, inv. 4-503, Sept. 17, 1,700 gals. exterior oil paint, inv. 4,496, Sept. 17, 8,300 gals. boot-topping enamel, small business only, inv. 501, Sept. 17, 5,100 gals. deck enamel, small business only, inv. 508, Sept. 17, 27,662 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, inv. 485, Sept. 18, 5,010 gals. cellulosic resin lacquer, 2,184 qts. clear non-specified resin lacquer, 520 gals. cellulosic or vinyl lacquer, small business only, inv. 500, Sept. 18, 20,036 gals. rubber paint, small business only, inv. 493, Sept. 17, 38,600 gals. turpentine, inv. 497, Sept. 17, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium nitrate, 180,000 lbs., tech., inv. 04-205-58, Sept. 11, Chem. Procurement Dist., San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.

Potassium sulfate, 400 short tons, inv. FN-4S-8108-N, Sept. 19, 2½ tons same, inv. FN-4S-8115-N, Sept. 30, General Services Adm., 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Soda ash, 707,300 lbs., inv. 04-205-58, Sept. 11, Chemical Procurement District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland, Calif.

Sodium fluoride, 100 115-lb. dms., inv. 39, Sept. 17, Purchasing Div., Bldg. 370, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Superphosphate, triple, 400 short tons, inv. FN-4S-8108-N, Sept. 19, 12 tons same, inv. FN-4S-8115-N, Sept. 30, Gen. Services Adm., 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

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Dobeckmun Is Now

—Continued from page 4

common stock on the basis of three-quarters of one share of Dow stock for each share of Dobeckmun stock.

Dobeckmun, founded in 1927, operates plants in Cleveland, Ohio; Berkeley, Calif.; Bennington and Wells River, Vt., and abroad in Amsterdam, Holland, and Windsor, England.

The merger proposal was ratified by holders of 93.5 percent of the 515,893 Dobeckmun common shares outstanding. Dobeckmun manufactures flexible packaging, gift wraps and metallic yarns.

Polyester Film

—Continued from page 4

are now in operation at the Circleville, Ohio, plant. Coated and heat shrinkable films, formerly classed as experimental, have been added to the standard line and are now available in commercial quantities. No change has been made in the price of type C "Mylar" because higher manufacturing cost does not justify a reduction at this time, it was said.

This is the fourth successive price reduction since the start of commercial operations at Circleville three years ago. It brings the price of "Mylar" in the range of $2 a pound for most heavy guages to $4 a pound for the exceptionally thin 25 guage type C film.

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Helpful as additives or intermediates

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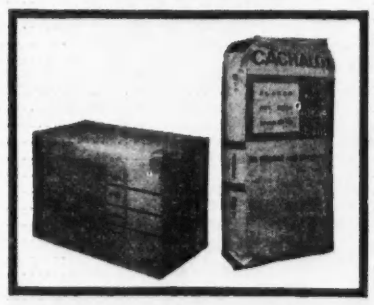

packed in uniform weight steel drums; bulk quantities are shipped in steam-cleaned coiled tank cars. Whether you use them as additives or intermediates, the extra care that goes into CACHALOT fatty aicohols pays off in easier processing.

New Data

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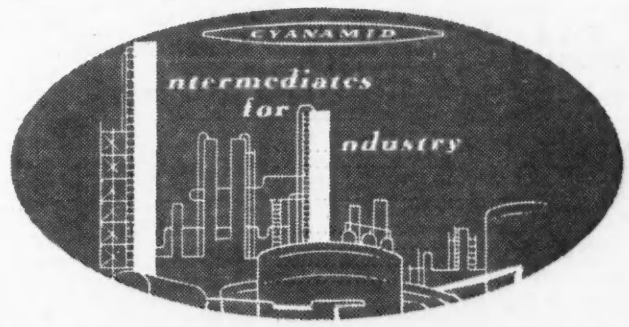

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